

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 4.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

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Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

H. McDOUGALL, Deputy Registrar of the Law District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 30 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to loan.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 30th. R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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LUMBER - YARD AND FACTORY.

Building material of all kinds on hand. We manufacture windows, doors, frames, scroll sawing, &c. Any of the above not in stock made to order on shortest notice. We are headquarters for screens, windows, and fencing. Cedar and spruce posts for fencing. Fancy or plain pickets for fencing. We have on hand a quantity of chop, and have just received a car of oak wood. Call and get our cash prices; you will find them right.

E. Simpson & Co.

FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD.

Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.



SPECIAL DRIVES!

For the next few weeks we purpose making some of the

BEST OFFERS YET MADE,

such as Ready-made Clothing, Straw Hats, Challies, Tan Shoes—all sizes,—also many other lines which we cannot specify here, but would invite our customers to inspect stock. We know you'll find bargains that will interest you. For example

We Quote a Few Prices.

A few all wool Tweed Suits, \$16.50 for \$11.00; \$12.50 for \$8.00; the leader \$5.00.

A lot of Men's Wool Pants, your choice for \$1.50 and \$1.00.

See the 50 cent OVERALLS.

Above goods are going fast, call early before your size is gone.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

on Men's and Boys' Fine Straw Hats, Children's Sailor Hats.

Ladies' Hats clearing at cost. We have decided to clear out the balance of wool Challies, and offer a nice 40 cent silk stripe for 27 cents; 25 cent plain figure for 18 cents.

Ladies' capes to clear at less than cost. \$9.50 for \$6.50; \$6.50 for \$4.30; \$5.00 for \$3.45.

A few of those Ladies' Waterproofs left. Secure one before they are all gone.

Above Prices are for Cash Only.

T. W. ROBINSON.



DISCUSSION ABOUT WEEDS.

The Farmers Meet, Talk and Resolve Against the Plague.

In response to the call of the directors of the Agricultural society, some forty or fifty farmers met at the town hall on Saturday last to consider what would be the most advisable legislative action in the matter of noxious weeds. The meeting was representative, there being farmers present from almost every direction from town. One and all expressed an unanimous opinion respecting the alarming spread of weeds this season, and their belief that if united and energetic action be not taken without more loss of time, the weeds will become masters of the situation. While this opinion was unanimous, the opinions expressed as to the best system to establish to secure the destruction of the pests, were as diverse as the directions of the residences of the farmers present. Several samples of weeds were brought for inspection. The stink weed is now pretty generally known and its character is thoroughly appreciated. There were other weeds shown which no one present could name, but which were described as dangerous. Some farmers believed that stink weed was not the worst weed in the district.

President Dorrell presided. In introducing the subject he mentioned the probability of compulsory legislation being passed this year in regard to the Statute Labor districts, and one suggestion in respect to weeds was that the District Overseers should be Weeds Inspectors. It was for that meeting to consider whether that plan was advisable. The president spoke of the necessity of some strong action, and mentioned the many ways in which weeds spread. They move both winter and summer. In summer the winds and birds carry the seeds, and horses and cattle also by eating weeds cause spread of the seed. In winter it has been proven that seed is carried in drifting snow. The meeting would have to consider the system of inspection, means to enforce the inspectors' fulfilling their duties, and means by which inspectors might best proceed in their duties. It was a question whether badly seeded farms should be quarantined, that is not allowed to be cropped until the weeds thereon could be destroyed.

A very general discussion followed, taken part in by Fred. Green, Robt. Green, Jas. McClelland, Robt. Moore, E. N. Hopkins, S. K. Rathwell, Thos. Getty, A. Dalgarno, Judd Battell, W. Ledingham, Capt. Smith, J. E. Annable, G. M. Annable, Ben. Smith, and others. The diverse systems of local inspection and non-resident inspection were both warmly espoused by respective sides. The non-resident advocates were in the minority; then the majority party split on the question of compulsory formation of districts. Several of those who strongly advocated local inspection just as strongly objected to compulsory formation of Statute Labor districts.

Fred. Green first moved for non-resident inspectors. The proposition was voted down.

Mr. Hopkins moved that it would be advisable to urge the Assembly to compel the formation of Districts where population warranted, giving such districts power to appoint weeds inspectors; also that provision should be made for townships fractionally occupied. He explained that he would give districts power to appoint either residents or non residents as inspectors, as they deemed expedient. For his own part he favored local men for inspectors.

Mr. Rathwell proposed a resolution urging the necessity of action upon the Assembly, but granting the member liberty of thought regarding the best action.

After long discussion, the following motion, by Messrs. McClelland and Cudmore was accepted: "That the Legislative Assembly do so amend the Noxious Weeds Ordinance as to make it compulsory for each township or block of townships to form into Noxious Weeds districts, which districts shall appoint resident inspectors."

It being then six o'clock the meeting dispersed.

HICKS LEADS THE POLL.

Messrs. Hannah, Hicks and Wilcox Trot a Heat for Municipal Honors.

Contrary to expectation the spell has been broken in the Municipal nap and the result was a real live election on Monday last. Three candidates appeared where only two were required. The proceedings were conducted very quietly, the friends of the different aspirants relying solely upon the merits of their candidates and canvassing for once was apparently dropped. The returning officer acted in all capacities in the absence of both candidates and agents. At the close of the poll the ballots were counted in presence of the town Inspector and a voter who remained at the invitation of the Returning officer. The count showed the following score:—Hicks 67, Hannah 53, Wilcox 22.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock Messrs. Hicks and Hannah were declared elected to fill the unexpired portion of the year.

Stomachic.

means a medicine that strengthens the stomach, or to be brief, it means Ripans Tablets. If you are troubled with a weak stomach and cannot digest your food, use Ripans Tablets. One gives relief.



: I. M. CHALMERS :

With the keen competition of trade we have been stimulated to greater care in purchasing than formerly and the result is our stock is undoubtedly the choicest and presents greater values than heretofore.

PRINTS.

In prints the variety and patterns are much superior, embracing the latest designs and colorings. Extra wide cloth which usually sells at 15 cts. we offer for 13 1/2 cts.

One of Our Many Leaders.

Ladies' Health Band under vests only 9 cents each—Extra Value.

DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods in costume length are acknowledged by all to be wonderful. They are meeting with ready sale. Our Cashmerettes, Crapons, and Duckings are undoubtedly the finest. We invite every lady to examine our many lines.

I. M. CHALMERS.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

The Orangemen of the District Have a Gala Day—Speeches, Sports and Pastimes at Porter's Pond.

The Orangemen's holiday was as regards weather all that could be desired. Historically and atmospherically it was a great and glorious day. Contrary to established precedents, Jove controlled his thunderbolts and the day passed by without rain.

Early in the morning the members of the different lodges in the district, with their banners, fife and drums, arrived at Porter's Pond, the appointed picnic ground. It is a pleasant spot and aided by artificial bowers and tents the rays of old Sol were shaded.

Many townspeople availed themselves of the local Orangemen's hospitality. Annable's California swings afforded amusement to many. Tommy Healey in a spacious tent gave out both "mate and drink," to use the venerable patriarch's own words.

Speeches were the order of the day. County Master T. E. McWilliams occupied the chair. He delivered a carefully prepared speech on the principles of orangism. To-day, the worthy Master, said, we are met to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Orangism.

The name Orange is derived, said the speaker, from that pious and immortal prince known as the Prince of Orange, who came from the continent of Europe and drove James II from the throne of England. The battle of the Boyne was his crowning victory. It marked the overthrow of the most oppressive bigotry and the restoration of pure religion and liberty.

Few understand the aims and objects of the Orange association. It is composed, continued the speaker, of persons desirous of supporting the principles and practices of the Christian religion, of maintaining the laws and constitution of the country, of affording assistance to distressed members and of otherwise promoting such laudable purposes as to tend to the preservation of the Empire, the supremacy of the law and brotherly love, charity and benevolence. It is a grand brotherhood of loyal men who have common interests to defend and rights to protect.

The order lays no claim to exclusive loyalty or Protestantism, but it admits no man within its pale whose principles are not loyal, and whose creed is not Protestant. It disclaims any intolerant spirit, an indispensable qualification to Orangism being that its members shall persecute or injure no man on account of his religious belief, the duty of all being to aid and defend all loyal subjects of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and civil and religious liberties.

The Orangemen's motto is "Fear God, honor the king and love the Brotherhood."

Mr. W. J. Nelson, of Moose Jaw, was the next speaker. He expressed his pleasure at being present at a gathering of loyal and patriotic men—the Orangemen of this district. He was pleased to observe by their constitution that loyalty to God, to queen and to country were the guiding principles of their constitution. Loyalty to God would be referred to by the reverend gentleman who would next address them.

The legal gentleman then made an eloquent and patriotic address on loyalty to Queen and country. In the middle of his address when he concluded his remarks concerning the federation of the British Empire with a brilliant peroration, the audience rose and sang "God Save the Queen."

The speaker in referring to loyalty to country, gave a glowing description of the future of Canada. With the vast resources, the immense territory peopled by good old British and French stock, he had little fear as to its future. Annexation to the United States was to be ever discountenanced, especially by loyal Orangemen. Canadian independence ultimately meant annexation to the neighboring Republic. He had confidence in the future of Canada because its constitution our own creation is so elastic as to admit the fullest expression of the popular will. It is a happy combination of the diffusion of power with central control. On the one hand it represents the idea of local control to the very verge of socialism; on the other that concentration of power essential to the solidity of national interests. The future of Canada, its progress, development and power, depended on its remaining a part and parcel of the British Empire. The speaker concluded by reciting the poem of Fidelia, the

gifted writer of Canadian verse, and hoped as in the last words of the poem that.

"In the long hereafter this Canada shall be The worthy heir of British power and British liberty. Spreading the blessing of her way to her remotest bounds. While with the honor of her name a continent rounds. True to her high traditions, to Britons ancient glory. Of hero and of martyr, alive in deathless story; Strong in their liberty and truth, to shed from shore to shore a light among the nations till nations are no more."

Rev. Mr. Hodnett, the present occupant of the Presbyterian church in Moose Jaw, next addressed the audience. His remarks dwelt chiefly on the religious liberty. Himself an Orangeman he spoke well and feelingly on the religious blessings which were the result or outcome of the revolution of 1688 and 1690. We have not space to give even a synopsis of his well-prepared speech. His concluding remarks was the conclusion of his sermon in the Presbyterian church delivered to the Orangemen on Sunday the 7th.

Mr. Saml. Rathwell was the last speaker and in a short but neat and well delivered speech, expressed his approval of the principles of Orangism and his pleasure at being present.

In the course of the afternoon two baseball matches were played on a diamond which had been laid out on the prairie hard by. It was a good field and with the assistance of a first-class backstop, which had been erected for the occasion, it enabled the spectators to witness two very fair games especially the second one.

Caron played Marlborough. Robt. and Wm. McBride formed the Caron battery, and McCarty (Jr.) and Chas. Winn the Marlborough. The game resulted in a victory for the latter club by seven runs.

A team from the Moose Jaw club next played the Buffalo Lake boys. It was an excellent game very few errors occurring. The score was 7 to 6 in favor of the Buffaloes.

W. J. Nelson the veteran umpire, assisted by Mr. Ed. Baxter in the field umpired the two games to the complete satisfaction of all.

In the evening an excellent game of association football was played between teams from Boharn and Buffalo Lake. Martin and Bradley for the Boharnites played a good game as also did Tuxford and McCartney for the Lake team.

Mr. Nelson acted as referee and awarded the game to the Buffaloes.

The shades of night were falling fast by the time the game was concluded and one by one the tired picnickers disappeared from view.

It was an orderly, sober, well conducted picnic throughout and reflected great credit on the Orange order.

REGINA'S RIVAL.

Winnipeg's Big Annual Fair In Progress This Week.

WINNIPEG, Wednesday July 17th, 1895.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is a bonanza for the hotel men. Every house in the city is full. It takes some hundreds of people to fill the hotels in Winnipeg, for it is probable that no city in America can boast of the same hotel capacity and quality. The Moose Jaw visitors here include Harry and Mrs. Nelson who came yesterday, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Tapley, Miss Alice McDonald, Jno. McDougall, and Walter came in on opening day.

I arrived Tuesday and at the grounds. Some excitement was on the programme, and I am sorry to say that most of my afternoon was devoted to the racing ring, and regarding the agricultural display proper I am scarcely in a position to speak. I hope to make amends to-day. I did take a run through the cattle stalls, and although my opinion may not be worth much as it is years since I have been present before at a fair of this size, I make bold to say that a display of better cattle would be an impossibility. There are Polled Angus, Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Durhams—all the thoroughbred and graded classes in fact. The fat hogs would make Mr. Ferguson's eyes water.

Just before closing time I took a race through the poultry house also, where there is a splendid exhibition—lots of entries and magnificent birds—hens of every kind, from the tiny Bantam to the long-legged Game and bulky Brahmas, Geese, turkeys, ducks as large as geese; Guinea fowl, peafowl and mostly every kind of fowl. I did not see many pigeons, but possibly shipped their quarters in my haste. There was a nice display of rabbits.

The due formalities of opening the fair were observed yesterday morning, when Sir John Schultz made a good, practical opening speech. The attendance on Tuesday was not immense. Very few city people go out on first days, and even visitors who have business to transact leave the fair for third and fourth days. The crowds are expected to-day and to-morrow.

Everyone I meet makes mention of the coming Territorial Exhibition at Regina. All seem deeply interested in it, and many will be visitors at it. Governor Mackintosh may have been somewhat antipathetic in making his arrangements for the fair, but in any case he has succeeded in creating an interest in, and compelled notice of the North-West capital which were never before accorded, —W.S.

MILITARY SIGNALLING.

HOW COMMUNICATION IS KEPT UP WITH THE MAIN BODY.

The telephone used to transmit Morse's telegraph code and not for verbal messages. The work of the telegraph in England stands in the front rank in this branch.

The rapid transmission of news, reports and orders has ever been indispensable to the success of a campaign. From the earliest ages every good general has made it his first care to secure his communications. As time rolled on, countries became more thickly populated, new routes opened and the primitive small armies swelled to the mighty hosts of the present day till this consideration has now become of the highest importance. When an army is scattered over a wide track of country, or is separated into different bodies on the march, victory often depends on the accurate junction of the various forces at a given point and at a given moment. Therefore, in future wars—even more than hitherto—the news and intelligence department, i.e., the army telegraph, in diverse forms, will play almost a decisive part.

In its primitive conditions, military signalling can be traced back distinctly to the days of antiquity in the Trojan war. The scotch signalled the approach of their hereditary foes by means of beacons on hill tops.

One fine beacon denoted that the enemy was coming, two that they were a strong party, and three beacons that the force was overwhelming. By the same means and with the aid of mounted messengers the whole of England was made aware of the approach of the Spanish Armada. In later ages the place of these rude methods was taken by "visual" or "optical" telegraphy, with which many inventors appeared in the field, including King James II, then Duke of York. At the end of the last century the semaphore was imported from France into England and became highly popular. These semaphores consisted of towers posted on lofty heights.

EIGHT MILES APART, carrying at the top an apparatus resembling the present flash light system, as the signals were conveyed by closing and opening shutters at intervals. Afterwards a mast, with two moving arms superseded the shutter method. A further development followed on the invention of the "aerial telegraph" by Claude Chappe, in 18, which was utilized most effectively by Napoleon. Towers in the middle of the century electric telegraphy superseded this system, which was first used by the English in the Indian mutiny.

Nearly the whole burden of maintaining the intelligence service in an army corps devolves upon the cavalry. To lighten this duty many armies have introduced cyclists, war-dogs and carrier pigeons. The first two can only be used, however, under certain circumstances, and the value of the last, at least to France, has been greatly curtailed by the use of the wireless telegraph. To attack them, and bring both pigeon and despatch to the German lines. In several armies the communication is kept up between the advance guard and the main body by the telephone, the most popular form of which is the micro-telephone and the summer. These are not used for speaking purposes, but simply as a mode of transmitting the Morse sign of dot and dash, which is much more easy to understand than the human voice. By means of the telephone the cavalry can intercept the enemy's despatches, can restore interrupted communication or establish new lines with the shortest expenditure of time.

THE FIELD TELEGRAPH SERVICE in the French army is particularly well organized. Each cavalry regiment contains six telegraphists in two groups of three men apiece. This telegraph troop is more like an independent technical division than an actual fighting body. Each telegraphist carries a tiny electric telegraph in his holster pocket besides a telephone in his shoulder belt instead of cartridges. A light single-wheeled wagon accompanies the regiment, carrying four coils of telegraph cable, each a kilometre in length. When a line is to be laid, the first telegraphist of the first group goes on in advance, taking on his back a small box one of the coils, which unrolls as he goes along. The second man follows, also carrying a coil and a light bamboo pole with hooks. He guides the cable of the first coil as it unrolls, protecting it from injury when passing over rough ground, trees, walls, hedges, and ditches. The third man remains at the starting point of the line. The second group of telegraphists follow with the wagon, and are ready to replace the first detachment as soon as their store of cable is exhausted. Further, a two-wheeled wagon goes with each regiment, containing thirty kilometres of telegraph wire, electric batteries and tools. Altogether each telegraph contingent can lay fully forty-two kilometres of line. At the French manoeuvres held a few years ago, the telegraph corps laid in five hours a line of forty-two kilometres with ten intervening stations, giving uninterrupted communication between the two headquarters. The line was taken up again with equal rapidity. In the same year one of these cables, twenty kilometres long, was kept at work on the very

SCENE OF THE MANOEUVRES during the whole of the battle without suffering the slightest interruption, although a whole cavalry division galloped over the ground intersected by the telegraph lines. Experiments were also made to give the telegraphists more freedom in their movements. Thus, a speaking telephone was fixed to their headgear, so that the wearer might have one hand at liberty whilst the other managed the transmitter. When from the nature of the country the telegraph cannot be used, optical signalling comes to the rescue.

England stands in the first rank in this branch, using elaborate systems of flags, lanterns, light and the heliograph. Optical signalling possesses two important advantages over the electric telegraph—greater mobility and security against hostile attacks. It is, therefore, better suited than any other system for use with an advance body and also for communication between ships and land stations. For instance, the heliograph enabled the British fleet to communicate with the army and the army to communicate with the fleet. In the case of the army, the heliograph was used to keep up communication over a distance of 77 kilometres with General Roberts advancing to their relief. In South Africa the Garrison maintained communication through the heliograph between stations some 112 kilometres apart.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

The true life of man is in society.—Simms.

The deeper the sorrow the less tongue it has.—Talmud.

Justice is the great interest of man on earth.—Daniel Webster.

Shun the inquisitive, for you will be sure to find him leaky.—Horace.

What morality requires true statesmanship should accept.—Burke.

Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee.—Goethe.

Great mistakes are often made like great cables, from a multitude of strands.—Hugo.

Good intention will no more make a truth than a good mark will make a good shot.—Spurstone.

The men of action are, after all, only the unconscious instruments of the men of thought.—Heine.

In the works of man, as in those of nature, it is the intention which is chiefly worth studying.—Goethe.

Infamy is whose it is received. If thou art a mud wall, it will stick; if marble, it will rebound.—Quarles.

No man ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Homer.

Self-denial is the result of a calm, deliberate, invincible attachment to the high end good.—G. Spring.

Man is the merriest, the most joyous of all the species of creation. Above and below him all are serious.—Addison.

He fancied himself enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others; he is ignorant because he has never reflected on his own.—Bulwer.

Milton has carefully marked, in his Satan, the intense selfishness which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven.—Coleridge.

I have played the fool, the groom fool, to believe the boom of a friend would hold secret mine own could not contain.—Mansperger.

ENGLISH WEATHER.

Sudden Fall of the Thermometer—Balmey.

Spring changed to shivering winter—cold on the Continent.

A despatch from London says:—There was a sudden change in the weather on Thursday last, which reminded one strongly of the rapid jumping upward and tumbling down of the thermometer which Canadians so frequently complain of.

The mercury here, which had been making people feel happy and contented while registering 70 degrees, a pleasant state of affairs which had prevailed for weeks past, suddenly dropped, and within a few hours had reached 40 degrees, making everybody hunt for cast-off winter garments of various descriptions. This sudden drop in the temperature was followed by furious gales, which have been raging along the coast, while hail and snow in many parts of the country have greatly damaged the fruit buds.

Great Britain, however, is not alone in this remarkably sudden change from balmy spring to shivering winter weather. Advice received from various parts of the continent shows that a similar state of things prevails. In Switzerland, for instance, the Jura district is blocked with snow, and on the mountain roads near Davos stage coaches were impeded in the snow and the people who were travelling in these vehicles had to seek refuge in neighbouring hamlets, where they were most hospitably entertained. Along the south coast of Wales the gales have been especially severe, and it is feared that there has been loss of life among the small craft, such as fishing boats, which may have been caught far from land and unprepared for the sudden change in the weather.

We Are Proud of It.

That British subjects should be proud of the flag under which they live, and should boast of their citizenship with the same assurance that the ancient Romans were wont to show when uttering the formula "ovis Romanus sum," is rightly pointed out by the New York Tribune as a matter that should not occasion surprise. John Bull always shows a praiseworthy readiness in proceeding to the rescue of any of his sons, the recent Chinese expedition being one of a long series of instances of this kind. The Tribune refers to the following among others:—"The Abyssinian war of 1867, the Ashantee war, which won for Lord Wolseley his first laurels as a commander, the three wars with Afghanistan, and the two wars with China, besides innumerable minor conflicts, naval as well as military, have all been the outcome of popular anxiety to rescue British subjects held captive, or to exact redress for their wrongs. Even here in the Western Hemisphere we have seen within the last few days an English squadron engaged in extorting a pecuniary indemnity from the Nicaraguan Government for its arbitrary expulsion of an English citizen, while the greatest reproach that has ever been heaped upon Mr. Gladstone throughout his long and well-remembered life is that he failed to dispatch Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition of 1884 in sufficient time to rescue General 'Chinese' Gordon at Khartoum." It may be added that when the story of the relief of Chitral is told examples of the greatest heroism will not be wanting.

Its Name.

There is a pretty story told about the naming of the Maréchal Niel rose. When the famous General Niel of Franco-Austrian War, returning from the scene of his many victories, passed through a certain small town, one of the peasant women of the place presented him a basket of beautiful yellow roses.

One of the flowers still clung to a portion of the root, and Niel, enamored of the flower, transplanted it to his garden in Paris. It thrived in its new soil and when a large bush, covered with blossoms, he presented as a gift to the Empress Eugénie.

She was greatly pleased with the flower, and an inquiry found it had no name. She smiled at the General significantly, and said, "Then I will be the one to give it a name," and added, graciously, "I will christen it the 'Maréchal Niel,'" and at the same moment she bestowed upon the man the jewelled emblem which revealed to his promotion and gave him the title—Maréchal of France.

An Oxford farmer has realized \$800 for apples grown on seven acres of land.

THE EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

A Sufferer For Several Years From Acute Dyspepsia.

Food Distressed Him and It Began to Have a Weakening Effect on the Heart—Many Remedies Failed Before a Cure Was Found.

From the Canoe, N. S. Brezina.

While newspaper men are called upon in their capacity as publishers to praise from week to week words of praise spoken in favor of proprietary medicines, it is not often that the editor himself feels it his duty to say a good word on behalf of any of these preparations. And yet if a newspaper man has actually found benefit from the use of a proprietary medicine, why should he not make it known to his readers, and thus per chance help out to some of them the road to renewed health. The editor of the Breeze believes it his duty to say a few words of praise in favor of a remedy that has proved an inestimable boon to him, and to say them without any solicitation on the part of the proprietors of the medicine, who, as a matter of fact, had no reason to know that he was ailing or was using their medicine. For several years the editor of the Breeze had been subject to that distressing complaint, dyspepsia, and to the trouble which has been similarly troubled can know how much misery this trouble entails. He had but very little appetite, and what he did eat caused an unpleasant feeling of fullness, and made him feel languid and heavy, often causing intense pain in the stomach only relieved by vomiting up the food which he had taken. He was also troubled with palpitation of the heart, brought on no doubt by the dyspepsia. Numerous remedies alleged to cure dyspepsia were tried, but without success, and the trouble was approaching a chronic state. At the suggestion of a friend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were tried and relief soon followed their use, and after a few boxes had been taken the editor was able to assert positively that he had been cured of his dyspepsia by this remedy, which has proved so great a blessing to mankind. To any one troubled with this complaint he would strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To newspaper men particularly they will be found just the thing to impart health and vigor to the whole system, and enables them to pursue their work free from that tired, despondent feeling so prevalent among the craft. The editor of the Breeze firmly believes that what they have done for him they will do for others, and he gives them his hearty and unqualified endorsement.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shattered nerves, and where given a fair trial they never fail in cases like that above related. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario, or Schenectady, N. Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all packages.

SPRING SMILES.

Hobson: "What do you suppose a dog's paws are made of?" "Probably of a sort of very light bark."

Ole hatch—"The girls are not so pretty as they were twenty years ago." Miss Pert—"Well neither are you."

"Why was the bee selected as a model of industry?" asked Tillinghast. "Because business with him is always humming," replied Gilderlance.

"This is no use of talking, it's the small things that annoy one most," He—"Yes. Even a little mosquito bores me. fruitfully."

Gaggen: "Selfmade is a man who thoroughly believes in himself." Wagge—"Then he must be an infidel for an infidel believes nothing."

Sad-faced tramp—"Madam, I am a home less man." Patient housewife—"Well, if you are home less than my husband is, I pity your poor wife."

Miss Norris—"In this book I have written down most of the little incidents of our married life." Old Bunder—"Ah! So of fancy scraps, like a collection of things of merrit at the plaintiff." Plaintiff—"Anybody who knows me will tell you that that is inconceivable."

Hobson—"Don't you think that Martin girl is frightfully dull?" Jobson—"Well, she can't have a 'Yes' or 'No' way she cut me on the avenue yesterday."

"In my business, lady, it's impossible to get a day's work." "You don't say! What's your business?" "I'm a night-walker."

"Emphatically, I will tell you today to marry him you must tell him to speak to me." "Yes, mamma; but if he does not?" "Then tell him I want to speak to him!"

Mr. Fodrick—"I want good tea. Is that genuine Bolea? Honest, now?" Mr. Peck says he weighs it out—"Yes, sir; I will guarantee it. I believe that honest tea is the best policy."

The statesman's brave who singly dares To fight a clique or ring. But braver far is he who wears The first straw hat of spring.

Mrs. Bellefield—"Mrs. Oakland has a great secret. Mrs. Bloomfield—Oh, no! she can't have it. 'Yes, sir; I will guarantee it. I believe that honest tea is the best policy.'"

Gaut—"Mademoiselle looks more beautiful every day." Lady—"You have been telling me so for a good many years; what a horrid fright I must have been to start with."

Justice—"You are charged with stealing Col. Julep's chickens; have you any witnesses?" Uncle Mose—"I have not; I don't attest chicken's beliefs."

The oyster season's over; But the lover has no rest; For she'll be able shortly To enjoy ice cream with zest.

There's something always spoils our fun, And makes life a journey rough; The sand already has begun To ask, 'Is't he married?'

New woman—"Well, I married the only man to never told me he loved me." Old woman—"Why did you do that?" New woman—"Because I thought he ought to be converted."

Agnes—"I think Mr. Slove is horrid! He asked me to kiss the other evening, and of course I said no." Gladys—"What did he do then?" Agnes—"That's just it. He didn't do anything."

Student—"Some of my friends are coming to dine here, so I want a big table. Miss Host—"Just look at this one, sir. Fifteen persons could sleep quite comfortably under it."

"Well, said the good-natured man, as the friend of former days left the room, 'I'm \$4 ahead on that transaction.' "Why, he borrowed \$1." "But I thought he was going to ask for \$5."

Needed a Change.

There are some things which even the poor may get more than is necessary. The Indianapolis Journal tells that a weary and hungry man fell from sheer faintness by the wayside.

A crowd gathered at once, and an officious bystander bustled forward, shouting: Stand back! Give him air! The fainting man rallied and sat up. Air! he gasped. Give me air! Why, gentlemen, I've had nothing but air for three days.

She Would Neither Paint Nor Powder.

"I positively will not use cosmetics," said a lady to the writer, "yet my complexion is so bad that it occasions me constant mortification. What can I do to get rid of these dreadful blotches?" "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," was my prompt reply. Your complexion indicates that you are suffering from functional derangements. Remove the cause of the blotches and your cheeks will soon wear the hue of health. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful remedy for all diseases peculiar to your sex. Its proprietors guarantee to return the money if it does not give satisfaction. But it never fails. Try it! The lady followed my advice, and now her complexion is as clear as a babe's, and she enjoys better health than she has for many years.

To permanently cure constipation, biliousness and sick-headache take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Of dealers.

He called her toasty woolly, love And birdy, like all men? But when he came home late at night He didn't call her then.

Left Leg Enclosed in Plaster of Paris Cast Four Months—Hands Drawn Out—Went to Hospital—Wrote for Mass of Deep White Scars.

Peterboro: "For four months I endured rheumatism in every part of my body, during which time I was blistered by doctors in different times in as many different places, and am now covered with deep white scars, the result of action of Dr. Blisters. My hands were drawn out of shape and fingers almost destroyed, and all the time the pain was most excruciating. My left leg had to be encased in a plaster of Paris cast for four months in order that it might not draw out of shape, and now the statement that can be vouched for by physicians and citizens of Peterboro: In twenty-four hours after beginning the use of South American Rheumatic Cure, I was a new man, and in one week from the first dose was able to go to work. This remedy is a blessing to mankind." D. DESAMETELA.

Men attending the pace in salt works are never known to have cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever or influenza.

Charlatans and Quacks Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people. The knife has been used to the quick; caustic applications have tortured the victim. The victim has been convinced that the quack is a doctor, and the doctor is a quack.

It is said there are over 700,000,000 needles made each week within the limits of the city of Reddick, England.

Why She Smiles Sweetly. Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and a rosy blush of pleasure on her cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, and makes strong men weak. No tobacco. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

A Dundee, Scotland, man is working on a flying machine that is built on the bicycle plan.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives immediate relief, speedily cures. Never fails.

The number of draught dogs in Belgium is probably not less than 50,000.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adam's Root Beer Extract—One bottle Fleischmann's Yeast—half a cake Sugar—two pounds

Locksman's Water—two gallons Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours, then ferment, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

A. P. 764

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Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

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WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto, Ontario.

\$150.00 for an OLD CANADIAN LAMP used between 1811 and 1834. If you have one, send it to us and we will pay you the highest cash price for them from G. A. NEEHAM, 36 Main St., Hamilton, Ont.

MUSKOGA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—situated in the famous Muskogee lake, 12 miles north of Toronto; one of the finest properties in Muskogee; cottage, with veranda all round; a large sitting room, running across the entire front of the house; a large window with wide upholstered seat; bathroom, with large room in upper part; ice-house, steam, wash, bath, foot, and cold water; Robert's patent safety boiler; row and sail boat, canoe, steamboat, wharf, all conveniences; the house is furnished completely; a grand rocking chair, lounge, tableware, John Bull razor and all cooking utensils, etc.; a grand bed, mattress, refrigerator for season, wood for steam launch and the large brick open fireplace in sitting room, as well as ample supply for cooking purposes for guests; everything nearly new; only been in use short time; the house is situated on Lake Huron, right on steamboat channel; price \$13,000; terms to suit; won't rest. B. Frank Wilson, 73 Adelaide street west, Toronto, Can.

THIS ONE THING I DO.

South American Kidney Cure Will Remove Distressing Kidney Trouble in Six Hours.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are so manifest and painful that a description of them is needless in the public print. All who are afflicted know how much distress and inconvenience is caused. The important matter is to know how to secure relief and a radical cure. The particular work of South American Kidney Cure is to give the needed relief. It does not undertake to do anything else, but no medicine has been discovered that so completely and quickly cures kidney disease of whatever kind. The world has reason to feel joyous that the discoverer of this great remedy saw the light of day.

Instead of an engagement ring, the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand remedy that invariably attends the employment of Pelson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

For 20 Years

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the vital strength it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

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Never fails to cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache and all diseases arising from sluggish action of the bowels. Kidneys and Liver. Every good physician recommends it. Everybody should try it.

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It's no because I'm Scotch but you can smoke a better Cigar than

"ROB ROY,"

They cost 5c.

but I get six of them for a quarter.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

SNOWBALL WAGON CO.

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

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An Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC.
Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail. 50c. per box, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.
KO NO The Favorite Teeth Powder for the Teeth and Breath, Etc.

50c. Bargains in
The Museum of Worth of Museum of Cost
No. 15—15 Gladstone, finest assortment, for 50c.
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THE TIMES

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Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it worth it?" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

THE CREAMERY GAINING GROUND.

Indications are not lacking to show that from the shipper's point of view the day of home-made butter is past. It is well. The trade in dairy made butter was always an unsatisfactory trade, and it was impossible for it to be otherwise. It was not necessarily because home-made butter was not of best quality. Butter made on the farm might be, and it often was, of the very best quality, and if sufficient of that kind could have been made on one farm to form a steady source of supply for any foreign dealer, the butter would have held its place against every competing product and commanded the same price. The trouble was that the butter made on two farms was never exactly alike. When dealers at country points made a shipment they were obliged to combine in the same shipment the product of perhaps fifty farms. Thus there would be fifty kinds of butter in one shipment. Even if every pound of it was best butter, the lack of uniformity lessened the confidence of the consignee, and lowered the value of the shipment. And when, as was almost unavoidably the case, some few of the fifty pieces were of poor quality, the value of the whole shipment was reduced to the level of the poorer packages. Such a condition was discouraging to the maker of good butter, was vexatious to the middleman, and afforded no satisfaction to the final dealer and consumer. Again on but few farms was there possibility of maintaining facilities for properly packing butter. No commodity requires such careful preparation of package. The best of butter if carelessly packed, or if not put in casks of right material, will lose its fine flavor in a few days. To run dairy butter through all the unavoidable quantities and land it on a foreign market in good taste and condition, was found to be a practical impossibility, which accounts for the fact that Canadian butter has no standing in England against the factory made butter of Denmark and other countries. While the fame of Canadian cheese has been and is a just source of pride, the infamy of Canadian butter is a cause of shame and disgrace. The same cause has had the effect of shutting out Manitoba and North-West butter from the British Columbia market. During the years when California creamery butter sold at 25 cents in Victoria, Manitoba dairy brought only 12½ and 15 cents; and this year when creamery has dropped below 20 cents, the British Columbia dealers can scarcely be induced to touch our dairy butter at any price. In proof of the truth of the foregoing, we reproduce an extract from a recent article in the Kamloops Inland Sentinel:—

If Manitoba does not continue to supply this province with butter she has but herself to blame, but unless more attention is paid to the quality of the produce she will find herself supplanted by eastern Canada. So far Australian butter has not been delivered in Kamloops so cheap as the Manitoba article. Little of it has been used except at such times as the supply from east of the mountains cannot be obtained. Manitoba is comparatively close at hand and goods can be ordered and received within

three days, which is sufficient advantage to preclude the handling of much of the Australian article. The trouble is that Manitoba dairy butter can hardly ever be relied upon as to quality. Two or three grades are frequently found in one tub, and not sufficient care is taken with the packing. An instance of this glorious uncertainty of the Manitoba product occurred last fall with a Kamloops grocer. For the Christmas trade a Winnipeg commission merchant offered him a lot of prime October and November dairy butter. It was represented as unexceptionable in quality, and for this reason the owner would sell for cash only. The lot was bought, but arriving in the busy time preceding Christmas but one or two tubs were tested, and the consignment was accepted and paid for. When the butter was sold it was found to be a mixed lot, some of it rancid, and much of it unfit for sale. Part was disposed of at half price and some destroyed. A grocer has a reputation to sustain, so that in selling this butter with the good on top, and what is only fit for axle grease in the bottom, he is apt to lose a good customer through no fault of his. The case mentioned may be an exceptional one, but grocers are unanimous in saying that Manitoba dairy butter is exceedingly variable in quality. Sometimes a connection is opened direct with a farmer, the excellence of whose butter is known, but the supply to be obtained from such sources is usually insufficient.

The salvation of the butter trade in Manitoba and the North-West will be found in the creamery. The creamery can make first grade butter as cheaply as poor grade. Creamery stamp upon butter is its guarantee. The creamery output is uniform. The dealer who tests one tub knows at once the quality of one hundred tubs. The creamery may easily maintain every facility for proper packing. The systematic and wholesale manufacture in the creamery lessens the cost per pound of the manufacture. Further, the creamery will extract more butter from a given quantity of milk than is usually extracted in the dairy. The single drawback to the creamery has now been overcome. At first it was feared that the calves would suffer from the loss of their supply of skim-milk; but now that every farmer may have his own separator and send to the factory only the cream, that obstacle is removed. From every standpoint the creamery holds the advantage.

The North West should lead the world in quality of butter, as it does in quality of wheat. We are favored with every natural condition. Our grasses are unexcelled and our weather can't be beat. The North-West should also lead the world in quantity of butter. Our stretches of grazing lands are illimitable—sufficient to maintain dairying herds beyond calculation. We should produce butter more cheaply than any present butter-producing country.

Another point: One pound of butter is worth about twenty times one pound of wheat, while in a cargo the butter occupies less space, therefore the carriage charge on butter should not be greater than on wheat, though it is of twenty times the value. Upon every count the active and earnest prosecution of the creamery industry is to be commended and strenuously advocated. The creamery will remove the reproach now resting upon Canadian butter, and the butter industry should be made a most potent source of revenue to the future millions who are destined to people the North-West prairies.

WEEDS LEGISLATION.

When at the approaching session of the Legislative Assembly the Members of the House give ear, as they are in duty bound, to the universal call for improved legislation against noxious weeds, they will have under consideration one of the most difficult questions that demands solution in this country, and a question that is of most serious importance to the agricultural interests of the North West. To the difficulty of formulating an effective plan for dealing with weeds, similarly to the difficulty surrounding the question of prairie fires, the very immensity of our country adds enormously. In the settlements of the eastern provinces, where all lands are occupied, and where as a rule each farmer tends to no more than one hundred acres, organized war upon weeds is a comparatively simple affair, and the pest is easily kept in subjection. The conditions here are wholly different. Until the present year the encroachment of weeds in this part of Assiniboia passed un-

R. BOGUE.

HATS, CAPS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

R. BOGUE.

noticed. Because in the first years of cultivation there was none, the farmers forgot the danger of them; and when importations of seed grain resulted in importations of weeds, the menace was not at once recognized. But this season has furnished demonstration of their enormously rapid spread, and has shown the urgent necessity of energetic measures for their destruction.

What will doubtless first appeal to the minds of the Assemblymen will be the plan of combining the duties of Labor District Overseers with the duties of Weeds Inspectors. The simplicity of that plan would lie in its cheapness. If it were a successful plan, the cheapness would be an advantage; but a point worthy of emphasis is this: Unless success be reasonably certain, it is folly to found argument upon cheapness, because any plan that will fail to cope with the pest of weeds will surely be a dear plan for this country. If the plague of weeds cannot be arrested without an expenditure of money, then the quicker some judicious expenditure is inaugurated the better.

From recent reports in more than one Manitoba paper we gather that the system of combining the duties of pathmaster and weeds inspector, which is the law in that province, has shown very poor results. The Winnipeg Commercial roundly condemns the plan, for the reason that "the result is simply a fraud upon the residents, but perhaps more particularly a fraud upon the holders of vacant lands. The weeds are cut upon vacant farms, and the officer draws the 'pay for the work, when in reality the weeds might as well have not been cut at all, as the work is done after they are ripe, or so near ripe that there is sufficient nourishment in the plants to mature the seeds. Another charge is that residents are sometimes given exemption from cutting the weeds, while non-residents are charged heavily for work performed in a useless manner." The Commercial concludes its article by saying, "The local government recently appointed an expert dairy instructor for the province. This is a wise thing to do. We do not know, however, of any official more needed by the province than an expert in charge of this weed business, backed up by very stringent legislative authority."

The reason of the failure of the system of local inspection may be readily understood. The pathmaster or overseer, if he carries out an effective law against weeds, must often take apparently harsh measures against his neighbors, with whom he is compelled to associate, and with whom he is naturally desirous of maintaining friendly relations. In many cases he must either break a friendship, or shrink his duty; and as overseers are but human, it is not a matter of great surprise that with some of them friendship overrides duty. It next follows that weeds overrun this district. We may argue until black in the face about the folly of farmers allowing sentiment to obscure duty, but that will not alter the condition. Manitoba's experience is proof of it.

The importance of securing destruction of weeds is warrant for the Assembly to give the Executive power to appoint and direct a force of special inspectors who shall oversee and enforce their destruction.

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Flour & Feed, Wheat, Tinware, Paints & Oils.

INEXCUSABLE APATHY.

The Grenfell Sun writes vigorously upon the phase of the noxious weeds question which we have had in mind to write of, and which we did in its bearing upon prairie fires, that is the inexcusable indifference of the farmers of the country,—the very ones who are most directly affected, and who should be the leaders of agitations for measures of protection. The Sun says:

"The noxious weeds question will some day grow to such enormous proportions that the price of the most fabulous crop ever heard of if all spent in eradicating the pest would be utterly inadequate. The careless indifference with which the average farmer treats the matter is deserving of great censure. The whole weed question presents a picture very unflattering indeed to the character of the inhabitants of the North-West, for though it may be argued that the indifference shown is due to a want of appreciation of the consequences, such sophistry but makes matters worse; nor will the matter ever be settled until the people shake themselves together and acknowledge that they are shirking a manifest duty."

We believe the settlers of this district may now be honestly acquitted of the charge in its connection with weeds. They appear to have become seized of an appreciation of the enormity of the danger; and with reasonable co-operation of law it appears probable that they will strive earnestly to gain victory over the unwelcome intruder. In another article we briefly outline a system which in our opinion will prove practicable. The argument may be entered that if the farmers were in earnest they would succeed under the present Ordinance. To combat that argument, we will point out that in probably no community in Canada are the people willing to enforce laws directly through their own efforts as informers and prosecutors. To enforce license laws, inspectors are necessary. To enforce town by-laws, constables are appointed. To become an informer is an idea repugnant to the average Canadian citizen.

There are other public matters, however, respecting which many of our people continue to exhibit inexcusable carelessness and lack of self-reliance. If the settlers had grasped the prairie fires question as they should, every settled township would be securely fire-guarded. If the settlers rightly appreciated the benefits to be secured under the benefit of the Statute Labor Ordinance, every settled township would now be organized under those provisions. There is still too great a tendency to rely wholly upon government aid for fire protection and for road improvements. There is at this moment the spectacle furnished in this district of settlers in a township lately erected into a Statute Labor District petitioning for disorganization. Some people evidently imagine that by organizing they are cutting themselves off from the government assistance hitherto granted. That is not the case. Were the whole country organized, the fund for public improvements would not be lessened, but the work paid for by that fund would be supplemented by the work done by statute labor. With the same government assistance greater improvement would be accomplished. It is high time that the settlers of the Territories should, as The Sun puts it, "shake themselves together" and prepare to shoulder a due responsibility of citizenship. It is high time, too, that the North-West should state its readiness to take its status as a province and claim a subsidy on even terms with the other sections of the Dominion. So long as the Federal authorities choose to deal with any-

thing like fairness in the matter of our grants, we could afford to drift along, but now that justice, and even a two-thirds measure of justice is denied us, we should without hesitation and with unanimity demand a constitution under which no whim of a Minister at Ottawa would be sufficient to deprive this country of its rights.

On Thursday, 4th July, in the House of Commons, the grant to the North-West Assembly for 1895-96 was considered and adopted in Committee of the Whole House. The grant amounts to the same as last year's grant, that is the sum given for schools and public improvements is about \$240,000. Last year \$20,000 of the sum went towards expenses of the general elections; but when it is considered that a large number of new school districts have been organized this season, every one of which claims its quota of the fund; and when it is further considered that the Assembly ended last year with a big shortage through the dishonorable action of the Minister of Interior, it will be realized that the new year is started most unfavorably by the new Assembly. Mr. Haultain's Ottawa Mission has again proved entirely fruitless. He has been snubbed, and in his person the North-West has been snubbed. How long do the people of the Territories propose to take this repeated snubbing with equanimity?

Supt. Strachan of the Territorial Exhibition wishes through THE TIMES to request that all gentlemen who intend to contest in the trap shooting tournament to take place at the forthcoming Territorial Exhibition at Regina, will kindly send in their names in order that the committee in charge may know the number of birds to provide.

Have you secured a tag for your dog? If not, why not?

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

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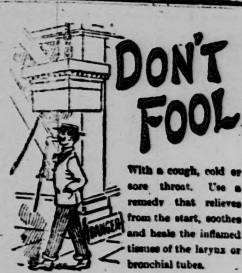
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Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$6 a pair. Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.



PYNY-PECTORAL

is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure. LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY, THE CONFECTIONER.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

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Draying to all parts of the town.

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Laurentian—Allan Line..... July 20
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Vancouver—Dominion Line..... Aug. 3
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Teutonic—White Star Line..... July 24
St. Louis—American Line..... July 17
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State of California..... July 20
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Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35. Steerage \$16 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

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Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Battell.
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. Wm. Hodnett.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S. C.E. at 8; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30. Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. Meeting every evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evening at 7. Special Evening every Friday at 7:30 (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evening 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.
All seats free and unappropriated.

HOW "THE TIMES" IS VIEWED.

The editor of THE TIMES is away from home. The staff takes the opportunity of his absence to repeat some of the kind things that have been said about the paper. We know he likes to have such things said, but his native bashfulness never permits him to repeat them. We know also that regular readers of the paper will like to know what estimate others put upon it. That is the reason that we are going to tell the things that have been said.

A few weeks ago THE TIMES was given marked endorsement in a quarter that is usually chary of praise to the press. THE TIMES was commended from the pulpit. It is not a usual thing to hear a preacher state his opinion of a newspaper from his pulpit. Therefore we think that when a case does occur, it is worthy of being recorded. It was on the Sunday evening of Rev. Mr. Stacey's farewell to his congregation here. At the close of his sermon, he said there were a lot of things that he felt like talking to his people about, some of which it might be better to speak of privately rather than from the pulpit; but one thing he could not forbear mentioning. Then he told the congregation that they had in Moose Jaw what not every town in Manitoba and the North West possessed. That was a press of high moral tone. (Of course he meant THE TIMES.) For the past year, he said, the paper here had been fearless and independent. Another thing about it was it was entirely un denominational, and that was what every general newspaper ought to be. It had not given notice to one church in town to the exclusion of others. It treated all alike. He said some more, but these are the main points. Wasn't that pretty good? We believe those remarks were an encouragement to the editor, though he didn't say much about it.

Some of the newspapers once and a while say a good word for THE TIMES. Last week the Edmonton Bulletin contained a note. Mr. Oliver who writes for THE Bulletin is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and we have heard it said that he never writes or says anything that he cannot prove. This is what he wrote about THE TIMES:—"THE MOOSE JAW TIMES has been running a year under its new proprietor, Walter Scott, formerly of the Regina Standard. THE TIMES is an ideal local paper and although 'started under very unfavorable circumstances is obtaining a fine measure of prosperity, which is the financial condition of its constituency improves with good crops, will become a brilliant success. THE TIMES is a credit and a strength to the journal-ism of the North-West."

The Patrons' Advocate last week said:—"THE MOOSE JAW TIMES has just completed its first birthday under new management. The Advocate gladly recognizes both the independence and the marked ability with which THE TIMES has been conducted, and wishes the paper every success."

Wasn't that pretty good, too? The next and last clipping we will give is a rather curious one, and we do not know whether the editor will forgive us for printing it. It is from the Souris Plaindealer. It can't be true, for the editor is such a peaceable man that no one acquainted with him as we are would ever accuse him of being guilty of the death of anything. The

Plaindealer speaking of Virden's new paper, "The Banner," says it is entering upon the ground until a year ago occupied by The Chronicle. The Plaindealer continues:—"A year ago The Chronicle fled from the ground now occupied by The Banner, only to meet its death at the hands of Bro. Scott, of 'The Moose Jaw Times, a kind of newspaper Nestor who has fortified himself in a newspaper castle away out in the middle of the territories. The Chronicle reached Moose Jaw, 'wriggled a little while, give birth to a few bad editorials, and was never heard of more. Walt has always been blamed for its death, and he does not deny the charge, but sits up there in his den by the C.P.R., waging a long range warfare with stupidity in every corner of the Territories where there still remains a block head editor and a printing press." Then The Plaindealer gives some motherly advice to the new paper at Virden, and winds up in these words:—"If, after trying real hard, 'The Banner finds that its dullness is not dense enough to make it acceptable to the people of Virden and that it must find another citadel over which to wave, it should keep in mind the valiant character of those North-West editors and encroach not upon their territory with temerity."

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Prizes of \$150.00 Offered by the Lieut. Governor for a Tournament.

The president of the Moose Jaw baseball club is in receipt of a letter from Mr. R. B. Ferguson of Regina, who is entrusted with arrangements for the baseball tournament proposed to be held at the capital during Exhibition week. Mr. Ferguson states that His Honor has been pleased to grant \$150.00 for prize money for the tournament, and further that the draft regulations passed and forwarded some three weeks ago by the Moose Jaw club as suggestions to the tournament managers, have been ratified and will govern the play. Under these rules the tournament will be an exhibition of purely amateur Territorial baseball. It is open to Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Only bona fide residents of a town or district will be eligible to represent the club of that town or district. Thus professionalism and the importation of foreign players is barred.

It is expected that Canmore, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina, Indian Head, Moosomin, and Prince Albert will take part. The members of the Crescent club here are putting in good practice for the event.

A Mean Slander.

One of the meanest slanders afloat is that which charges a certain professor with swearing at the other night. The circumstances are simply these. He went home and attempted to make his way in the dark through the sitting-room into the pantry to deposit a bundle of pie plant presented by one of his congregation, forgetting that house cleaning was on. The temporary help had left a pail of soap suds near the door, over which he stumbled. Making heroic efforts to save himself, he grabbed for something with both hands, and as he alighted firmly on his stomach, pulled down on top of him a table full of crockery. Rising quickly to his feet, he made a grab for a match box, but, happening to plant his foot in a puddle of the suds he promptly sat down in a tub of soft water. His poor tired wife, who had retired early, was roused from her slumbers, and, thinking burglars were abroad, shrieked for help, to which the girl responded, rushing headlong into the room and tumbling over the man in the tub. These are the simple facts in the case. Our good friend did not utter a word that could be construed into profanity. He simply sat firmly and quietly in the tub until a light was struck and then mildly inquired: "How much longer, dear, does house cleaning last?"—Exchange.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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GENTLEMEN FIND
PALMO-TAR SOAP
EXCELLENT
IT CLEANSSES THE
SCALP, RELIEVES
THE DRYNESS AND
SO PREVENTS HAIR
FALLING OUT.
BIG Cakes
HANDSOMELY
PUT UP
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Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Bole under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. n. e.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Dundurn Murders.

DUNDURN, July 10, 1895.—Geo. 1st happy, the school mistress returns on Monday.

Frank Clark, who has been busy drawing his house from Egypt this past week, has now about completed the record. He thinks Dundurn far ahead of his old home on the plains.

Anywhere John was down to hold service on Monday last, without the bride.

Messrs. Mapley and Mooney, members of the N. W. M. P., arrived on Wednesday for their patrol of this district.

Mrs. Fletcher, of Saskatoon, is starting a ranch in this district, under the management of Mr. Wm. Tiffin. There is no doubt by the way the house and stables are going up that will be quite capable of the position.

Chas. Goode is down looking after the school taxes and by the genial smile he is wearing we would think that he was well rewarded.

Russell Wilson arrived from Moose Jaw on Saturday. There was not much of the pupil in his appearance when he drove up, having been caught in the heavy rain which started on Friday and kept up a steady down pour until Saturday night.

Mr. McCordick has completed the new addition to his house which is for the use of the P.O.

Parkbeg Pointers.

PARKBEG, July 16, 1895.—Mrs. and Miss Manley paid Springbank Ranch a visit last week. Mrs. Lett and Mrs. Humphrey were in Moose Jaw a few days ago.

Several changes have been made on the sections within the last few weeks.

Ralph Manley was down at Caron on business last Friday. He also took to the picnic at Porter's Pond. He reports the crops looking well in that vicinity.

Jerry the Rush Lake correspondent's report must be correct as several of these birds have come this way and were promptly bagged by our "Dead Game Sport" for stuffing purposes. That person has left Parkbeg now, however, and I think he will be sadly missed by the dancers.

Our present broncho buster, Mr. Albert Allison, had the misfortune to get walked upon by the mare Jenny. Although there was quite a sore on his ribs his heart affection, etc., seems O.K. so far.

H. Bonwick is in Moose Jaw just now. Thos. Humphrey's stable was burnt down a couple of weeks ago. Luckily the fire was discovered in time, so there was not any stock or lumber lost.

R. Kingston and his partner were here boring for clay. They were satisfied they could get good clay within six miles of Parkbeg, but thought they would go on farther west before deciding where they will settle.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

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Agents.—Bank of Montreal

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that he, as well as his neighbour,

SENDS EXHIBITS

TO

- REGINA -

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TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION

July 29 to Aug. 7, 1895.

\$19,000 in Prizes.

It will be an object lesson which all agricultural societies and every farmer or producer, every city, town or village depending upon the farmer, should seek to CROWN WITH SUCCESS.

Railway rates very low. Don't slide exhibits free. Arrange your plans at once to make entries and visit Regina on the occasion.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

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Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

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Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

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DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

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Lake Steamers from Fort William, TO OWEN SOUND.

ATHABASCA.....SUNDAY

MANITOBA.....THURSDAY

TO SARNIA AND WINDSOR.

ALBERTA.....WEDNESDAY

Connecting train leaves Moose Jaw Thursday, Monday and Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock.

CONNECTIONS AT VANCOUVER

For the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Exhibition at Kyoto, Japan, opening on April 1st. Particulars on application.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER, FOR AUSTRALIA.

MIOWERA.....July 16

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J. MELHUISE, Merchant Tailor,

Is now prepared to clothe you with

THE LATEST GOODS : AT PRICES : TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Give us a call and we will try and suit your pocket.

J. MELHUISE. R. L. Slater,

MERCHANT TAILOR. Fashionable Tailor,

Spring Goods!

A large and well assorted stock of

Suits, Trousers, and Over - Coatings,

Always on hand, and the prices right for Cash and CASH ONLY.

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BABY BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

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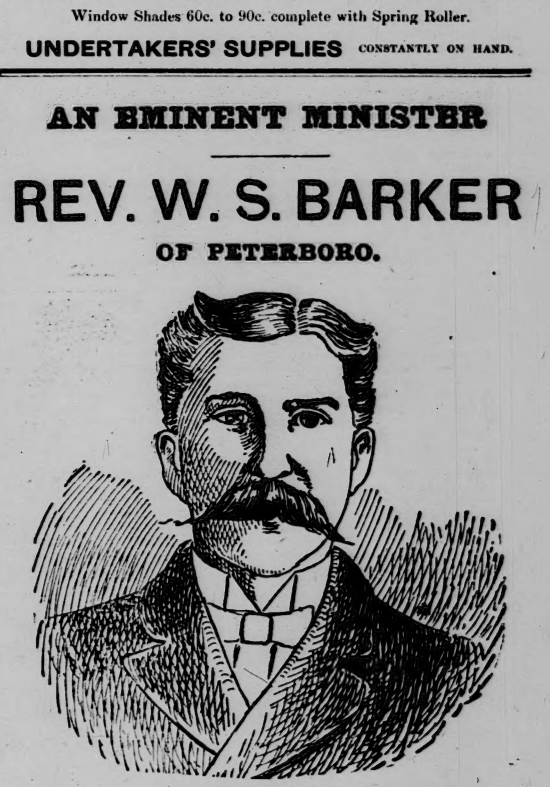
Window Shades 60c. to 90c. complete with Spring Roller.

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

AN EMINENT MINISTER

REV. W. S. BARKER

OF PETERBORO.



Mr. W. S. Barker is a young minister of Peterboro who has by his great earnestness and able exposition of the doctrines of the Bible earned for himself a place amongst the foremost ministers of Canada. He, with his most estimable wife, believe in looking after the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of mankind, hence the following statement for publication:

"I have much pleasure in recommending the Great South American Nervine to all who are afflicted as I have been with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from South American Nervine and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow-sufferers."

"REV. W. S. BARKER."

It is now a scientific fact that certain nerve centres located near the base of the brain have entire control over the stomach, liver, heart, lungs and indeed all internal organs; that is, they furnish these organs with the necessary nerve force to enable them to perform their respective work. When the nerve centres are weakened or deranged the nerve

force is diminished, and as a result the stomach will not digest the food, the liver becomes torpid, the kidneys will not act properly, the heart and lungs suffer, and in fact the whole system becomes weakened and sinks on account of the lack of nerve force.

South American Nervine is based on the foregoing scientific discovery and is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerve centres. It immediately increases the nervous energy of the whole system, thereby enabling the different organs of the body to perform their work perfectly, when disease at once disappears. It greatly benefits in one day.

Mr. Solomon Bond, a member of the Society of Friends, of Darlington, Ind., writes: "I have used six bottles of South American Nervine and I consider that every bottle did for me one hundred dollars worth of good, because I have not had a good night's sleep for twenty years on account of irritation, pain, horrible dreams, and general nervous prostration, which has been caused by chronic indigestion and dyspepsia of the stomach, and by a broken down condition of my nervous system. But now I can lie down and sleep all night as sweetly as a baby, and I feel like a sound man. I do not think there has ever been a medicine introduced into this country, which will do all compare with this as a cure for the stomach and nerves."

For Sale by W. W. BOLE, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

LADY AYLMER.

CHAPTER V. (CONTINUED.)

Barbara followed her to the door and watched her out into the street, and truly, as she had said, her young mistress was looking very pretty that day. On her fair hair, loosely arranged yet not untidy-looking, she had a small straw bonnet trimmed with ribbon and a cluster of gloire de Dijon roses. Over her pretty blue cotton gown she wore a long line-dress of some thin and light-colored material. She also wore tan-colored shoes and Suede gloves of about the same tone, and she carried a large, white, cotton parasol to shield her from the sun.

It was a very simple and cheap toilette, but it was fresh and dainty-looking, and Dorothy looked bright and lovable and a little lady from the crown of her bonnet to the tips of her shoes, indeed more than one person thought so as she passed up the street; and the old general, who was out for his usual morning stroll, stopped in his walk, and wheeling round stood to look after her till she had turned the corner and was out of sight, when he went on with his self-imposed sentry-go, wishing with all his heart he was forty years younger.

Meantime Dorothy went serenely on her way, reached the shop for which she was bound, and there made her purchases, all small enough for her to take home in a neat little parcel in her unoccupied hand. And then, just as she stepped off the door step of the shop on to the pavement, she suddenly found herself, face to face with David Stevenson.

If it had been possible, she would have retreated back into the shop; but it was too late for that. David Stevenson had already uttered an exclamation of surprise, and was standing close in front of her, holding out both his hands to her.

Now, if there was one person in all the wide world whom Dorothy would rather not have seen just then, that person was David Stevenson. I think she looked all the dismay which she felt, and that she felt all and perhaps more than the dismay which she looked.

"Oh! is that you?" she gasped.

David let his hands, with their glad welcome, drop instantly.

"You're not very glad to see me, Dorothy," he said, in quiet but bitter reproach.

"I—that is, you startled me," she returned, in a wild endeavor to put off any questions he might think proper to ask of her.

"Evidently," he said, dryly, "and you want to get rid of me, eh?"

"Oh, not at all!" hitting her lip and wishing that she could sink into the ground, she involuntarily turned away from him, and of the way of his hand and steady blue eyes, which seemed to look her through and through, and to know in a moment all the secrets of her life.

"Not Ah! that is better. Then, since you don't want to get rid of me walk a little way with you. May I?"

"Oh, yes, certainly," said Dorothy, giving herself up for lost at once.

"Do you live near here?" he asked, as she turned toward Palace Mansions.

At that moment there was a slight knock on the pavement of the always busy street, and just as David spoke, Dorothy perceived that the sweet-faced lady who lived on the floor above her, was also looking at her for a moment or two, and then, with her head bowed, she disappeared.

Undoubtedly she had heard David's question just as Dorothy had done, and undoubtedly Dorothy had never seen her eyes so cold or her lips so austere as before. In her distress and annoyance at being thus apparently caught, Dorothy blushed a vivid guilty crimson—a fact upon which the sweet-faced lady put the usual construction to which all highly moral persons seem to jump at once in a moment of doubt—that is the very worst construction possible.

"Can you give me no news from home, then?" Dorothy asked, in a desperate voice raised far above her usual tone.

David looked down at her in surprise—an involuntary action which was not lost upon the lady who was still unable to pass on.

"News?" he repeated. "Why, of course I can. I have much news to tell you that I hardly know where to begin. Let me see—Lady Jane is back, of course."

Dorothy turned her head in time to see that the lady had passed on and was out of ear-shot before David's stupidity to be so late. Why, she wondered, irritably, could he not have happened to say something which would have let that woman upstairs know that they had known each other all their lives? But no, David had always blundered whenever and wherever she was concerned, and she supposed that he always would. Her interest in the home news was gone, lost in the depths of her annoyance, she listened patiently till he had exhausted that topic, till she had heard who was married and who was dead, of a fire in such a one's brick-yard, and of a barn belonging to another which had been struck by lightning.

Then he told her how he had improved the Hall—her perfect old home, which in her mind needed improvement of no kind—how he had put a smart, capable gardener in to bring the place into real good condition.

"And old Isaac?" said Dorothy, fiercely.

"Oh, he is still about; I shouldn't turn any old servant of yours off, you know. There are plenty of odd jobs for him about the place."

"What sort of odd jobs?" demanded Dorothy.

"Oh, weeding and tending about picking up stones and—doing odd jobs generally," answered David, who was beginning to get rather uncomfortable under the fire in her truthful eyes and the terrible directness of her questions.

"In fact, you have made Isaac underling laborer, slavey to your grand new gardener, is that it?" she cried.

"Oh, come now!" he began, but Dorothy stood still in the road and confronted him angrily.

"Is it so, or not?" she asked.

"Well, something like that," he admitted, unwillingly.

"Is it absolutely so or not?" Dorothy asked again.

"Well, I'm afraid it is," said David, with a great air of making a clean breast of the whole matter. "You see, Dorothy, the old fellow never was much of a hand at gardening."

"He was good enough for you," sighed Dorothy, in a heart-breaking voice.

"Yes; but, indeed, he really was past his work, or I should never have thought of displacing him. And if it hadn't been for you—that he was a good many years your gardener."

"Nearly forty years," put in Dorothy.

"Well, of course, if it hadn't been for that I should just have replaced him without troubling any further about him. As it

was, I made a place for him, and I give him ten shillings a week for what I could get better done by a boy for six."

"And the cottage?" asked she.

"Oh, well, of course, the cottage goes with the situation," answered David, who was getting rather sulky.

There was a moment's silence; then Dorothy suddenly stopped and tried to read his face.

"You may be a good farmer, but you are a hard man, a hard man! One of these days you'll come to be—but, there, what is the good of talking to you? If long and faithful service will not touch your heart, what else will?"

"There is one thing which will always have power to touch my heart," he said, eagerly. "Shall I tell you what?"

"No," said Dorothy, wearily. "I probably should not believe you. If forty years would not do it, nothing else could."

As she spoke she turned down the street which led to Palace Mansions, for she saw that it was hopeless now to try to prevent his finding out where she lived; and, indeed, now, when David was safely out of the country, she did not think that it mattered much.

David, for his part, took advantage of the quiet side street, and spoke out what was in his mind.

"Dorothy," he said, "come back to the Hall, and I will show you whether I am a hard man or not; only come back and let us forget the past, nobody need know anything. I will never remind you of it. Only come back, my dear, and everything shall be as you wish—as you direct. I'll send the new gardener, Holroyd, and I shall be his gardener at the Hall, with a couple of men under him to do the work. Does that sound like being hard, Dorothy?"

"Yes," said Dorothy, coldly—"harder of all, because you would not hesitate to buy me, body and soul, through my companion and pity for those poor, unfortunate ones, who cannot help themselves, and cannot fight against the hard power which your money and your strength gives you."

"Oh! Dorothy, it is not so," he cried. "I only ask you to come back because I love you and I want you. The old place wants you, and I hunger for you. Besides, I cannot bear to see you as you look now—tired and worn, and ten years older than when you turned your back on all your friends and the sake of a fellow who has brought you to this."

"To what?" Dorothy cried, her eyes opening wide and her tones expressing such astonishment that David fairly quailed before her look.

"To the ghost of your old self," he answered curtly. "But it was all of no use. Dorothy could be curt, too on occasions, and she was so then."

"It seems to me that you are making mistakes all round, David," she said, coldly. "I am not very well, and my heart has tried me, but I am not what you take me for. I have been, thank God for it, a blessed happy wife for many months. I will wish you good morning, David."

She turned away without giving him time to say a word, and went as quickly as was possible toward her home, and went in without turning her head to see what had become of him. As for David Stevenson, he simply stood rooted to the spot where she had left him, until she disappeared from his sight; then he took a step two as if to follow her, but changed his mind and retraced his steps, with a face like a thunder-cloud.

He was so occupied with his own thoughts and his own disappointment that he had not noticed the smart victoria and pair which was drawn up just within the corner of the quiet street, but, occupant, an old, white-haired gentleman, had noticed him, and took keen stock of him as he passed. David Stevenson would have been considerably surprised if he could have heard the order which the same old gentleman gave to his coachman just after he had swung past.

"Follow that gentleman closely. Don't lose sight of him."

"Yes, m' lord," said the servant, and hopped up into the box, giving the order to the coachman.

"All right," murmured that dignitary in reply; "then added in a lower voice still, 'What's the old codger up to now, I wonder.'"

"Uncommonly pretty girl," answered Charles, in an equally low tone. "We've been after her some time."

"Who is she?"

"Mrs. Arria. Lives in Palace Mansions, with a wink."

"H'm, I wish her joy of 'im," said the coachman, screwing up his face into a thousand expressive wrinkles.

"Me, too," said the footman, sniggering.

"Hi, he's going into the park," whereat the coachman turned his horses in to the High street, out of the quiet road in which Palace Mansions may be found.

"Still faithful to Alfred Dick, or else the new-comer not attractive enough," thought Lord Aylmer with a sneer, as he gave a sharp, keen look at the tall young man's lowering face.

CHAPTER VI.

HOPE DEAD.

I think that David Stevenson had never been in such a towering rage in his life as when he turned in at the park gates and went swinging along in the direction of the Archbishops. For during those few moments when he watched her after she left him and before she disappeared into Palace Mansions, he had realized that she had gone from him forever. He realized that whether she was actually married or not, she was not for him, and he had suddenly become aware, almost without knowing it, that there was a cause for her altered looks, a cause which would be forever a bar to the fond hopes which he had cherished during nearly all his life, certainly ever since Dorothy as a wife, toddling, soft-eyed child had come, fatherless, and motherless, to the light and life of the old Hall and the very joy of Miss Dimdale's lonely heart.

So that fellow had got round her, after all—his bitter thoughts ran, as he strode along—and all the worship and devotion of his had been flung aside as naught for the sake of a specious tongue and a swaggering, army sort of manner.

As a matter of fact, Dick had not the very smallest shade of a swagger about him, but David Stevenson was the kind of man who invariably judges every man by a type, and to him an army man who turned his toes out a good deal more than was necessary and said "haw" between every three words he spoke. That the man who had stolen Dorothy's love from him did neither of these things made no difference to David's conception of him.

He had stolen Dorothy from him, and that was enough to make David endow him in his own mind with all the most hateful attributes of his detestable class.

Nor did he even stop to consider that he was distinctly out in crediting Harris with stealing Dorothy's love from him. For it is impossible to steal from any woman what that man had never had to possess, and most emphatically he had never possessed even a little corner of Dorothy Stevenson's heart; to be plain, Dorothy had always detested him.

For an hour or more David strode about the park till the storm of fury which possessed him had somewhat calmed down, and always the smart victoria with its pair of high-stepping, fiery horses and its pair of wooden-faced, imperturbable servants in their white and crimson liveries dogged his steps and kept him airy in sight; and at last David noticed them.

"Damn that supercilious old brute," he muttered, as they passed him in the next minute; so then he stood at the railings a minute or so and thought how slow it was—wondered how men and women could bear to crawl up and down in line, fretting their fine horses into a fever and never getting beyond a foot's pace.

He turned away from the Row into a side path, but the next moment he saw that the smart victoria had turned into that road also.

"Confound him, he must be watching me," he thought, irritably, "and yet what would he want to watch me for? Oh, hang it, I'll go home!"

Without a moment's hesitation he turned his steps towards Apsley House and made his way out at the gates, where he hailed a cab and gave the man the address of his hotel, and forgot about the white-haired old gentleman in the smart victoria.

But the victoria was there, nevertheless, following immediately behind the modest cab; and when David got out and went into the Grand Hotel, Lord Aylmer called to the footman:

"Charles, I want you to take a message. Baker, stop."

"Baker, stop!" he thought, irritably, "and yet what would he want to watch me for? Oh, hang it, I'll go home!"

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Barbara sat down beside her and took her into her arms, so that she might lay her head upon the old servant's ample breast and cry her heart-sore away.

"Miss Dorothy, dear," she said, presently, "you're getting the best of her at last, and David Stevenson dare not tell you that you wasn't married!"

Not in so many words, Barbara, Dorothy answered, sitting up now and drying her flushed face, "but he asked me to go back and marry him," with unutterable contempt, "and he would show me what love meant—he that turned my old friend out of his place directly Auntie died and he said something about my turning my back on all my friends for the sake of a fellow who had brought me to this."

David Stevenson, all over," remarked Barbara, dryly. "But, my dear young mistress, you didn't let him go away thinking what he had said was true?"

"I told him I had been married for months," Dorothy replied, "and when I had said 'Good morning' in a tone of ice, and I walked straight in without even looking at him again."

"And he saw you come in here?" Barbara cried.

"Yes," Dorothy answered. "How could I help it?"

"No, I suppose not; depend on it, he will be gabbling about it to Graveling and set her ladyship and all the rest of them on to you."

"Never mind if he does," Dorothy cried. "But you wanted to keep it dark, my dear," Barbara reminded her.

"Yes; but it doesn't matter now that Dick is gone," Dorothy replied. "And, any way, Esther will be here, and Esther will be able to ward off everybody and keep them from asking me too closely about anything. I only hope that David Stevenson won't try to force his way in here before father comes."

"What would be the good?" Barbara asked. "You told him you were married."

"Yes, but he didn't look a bit as if he believed me," Dorothy returned.

"Then just let him come here and try it on," cried Barbara, valiantly, and really, as she stood there, a stout and comfortable figure with her arms akimbo, she looked more than a match for any ordinary man, and nobody would have believed, except such as knew her well, how utterly her courage always deserted her at a critical moment.

"Let him try it on, that's all. I can give him a bit of information he won't find very much to his liking—I can tell him his high mightiness that I see you married with my own eyes."

But David Stevenson stood in need for no such information; he had not believed that Dorothy was married—she was right enough there. Still, he had realized at last that she was not for him, and that afternoon, while he was idly turning over the papers in the reading-room of the hotel and wishing himself with all his heart down at Holroyd, he suddenly occurred to him that if Dorothy really was married, he would be able to get evidence of the fact by walking down the street and spending an hour and half a crown at Somerset House.

And there, sure enough, he found the record that was the death-blow of his last little feeble hope—the record of the marriage between Richard Harris, bachelor, and Dorothy Strode, spinster, bearing date now a little more than nine months old.

"Barbara Potter, witness," read David to himself between his teeth, then clenched his hand hard as it rested upon his knee, so that his knuckles were as white as his face, and he burst in several places. "Confound that old woman! She must have had a hand in it of course."

Then he put the great book back upon the table and strode along the empty echoing corridors and across the great gloomy quadrangle, into the busy street. After a moment's hesitation, caused by the noise and throng of the street, he made up his mind.

"Hang it all! what's the good of stopping here, eating up my time? I'll go back to my work."

"He'll be continued."

rose Had Turned to Stone.

The other afternoon the relatives of Mrs. Hannah Sirell, who died nine years ago and was buried in Lexington, Ohio, cemetery, re-opened the grave for the purpose of removing the remains to the Alliance cemetery. On attempting to raise the casket it was found to be so heavy that the two men who were doing the work could not move it. The coffin was opened, and a remarkable sight met their gaze. The entire body was in a perfect state of petrification, being as hard as granite and looked as if it had been chiseled out of marble. It required the entire strength of four men to lift the body to the top of the grave, and now coffin procurator and the remains taken to Alliance, Ohio, and re-interred.

MYN OF TRUST.

O love divine, that stooped to share Our sharpest pang, our bitterest tear, On Thee we cast each earth-born care, We smile at pain while Thou art near. Though long the weary way we tread, And sorrow crown each lingering year, No path we shun, no darkness dread, Our hearts still whispering, 'Thou art near.'

When drooping pleasures turn to grief, And trembling faith is changed to fear, The murmuring wind, the quivering leaf, Shall softly tell us, 'Thou art near.' On Thee we fling our burdening woe, Content to suffer while we know, Living and dying, Thou art near. —Holmes.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Most people who cast their bread upon the waters expect it to return to them as pie.

Women ought to learn that matrimony was never intended as salvation for men. Dishonesty is constant in its appeal that it is difficult to refuse her temper.

Prosperity makes more fools than adversity does.

We need sorrow as the flowers need night. The poorer the man, the richer his imagination.

Unutterable.

Do you not sometimes have soulful yearnings which you long to convey in words, but can not find the sentimental language?

Yes, indeed, replied the young man. I was once dreadfully anxious to send home for money and I didn't have the price of a telegram.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cooling Milk in the Well.

The sketch herewith shows a simple and successful creamery that any farmer can with a little expense construct, writes a practical farmer. The first thing required is a well of good size in diameter and of cool water. I made the experiment early last spring by hanging the cans in the well and was so well satisfied with the results I made the needed arrangement for hoisting and lowering the cans by use of a crank which can be attached to each roller. Three cans are all that are needed in my creamery, each one holding a milking, which allows

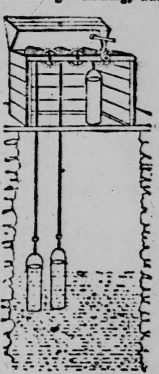


FIG. 1.

36 hours for each setting. The cans should have covers to keep out dirt and insects, but not be airtight, and can be made to hold a larger quantity where more cows are kept, but should be about three times the height of the diameter, with the space between the curb floor and the case roller to allow the can to pass freely through. The sketch is so simple it seems unnecessary to explain its construction. One point to be kept in mind is to see that the cans are not set too deep in rainy weather as the water may rise and overturn the milk. Snaps are used on the ends of the rope to attach the can, as seen in Fig. 1. The cover of the case is so made that when closed it slants back to shed rain. The front piece (see Fig. 2) is detachable and sets in so that when closed it can be locked with a padlock. All who have seen it think highly of it. It is a creamery without the use of ice, which is expensive to have and a great deal of work to keep it from melting. It is a creamery in market I met a man who has used a creamery for many years and who thought it would pay him to dig a well purposely instead of using ice. Setting of milk in wells is so common that this device ought to be generally used by farmers.

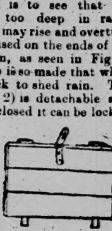


FIG. 2.

The Guernseys.

So far as breeding livestock is concerned, every farmer is a law to himself; but it is not so in any other line of his work, writes Silas Betts. For grain or vegetables or fruits, he studies to produce that which will be best suited for the purpose, realizing that in this lies his success or failure in the race for profit. The law of development may be slower in the animal than in other lines, but it is no less certain. Each breed inherits the essential qualities which distinguish it from other breeds, and each animal from every other. The breeding problem is to recognize the desirable of these qualities and intensify them, and to eliminate those that are undesirable. I have worked at this for twenty-four years, and not one-half of my hopes have been realized.

We should each form an ideal, and, since it is difficult, if not impossible, to realize our hopes, drop the non-essentials. The essentials are a good constitution. A cow with this will be found a good feeder, and it should be inherited from a long line of ancestors. In size, 9,000 pounds should be the lowest limit. Economical production should be, say, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per annum, with a percentage of not less than 5 per cent of butter fat. Such a cow, whether she have a short or a long tail; have horns curved or turned out; a black or white or a white one, or has hair of red or orange, should be honored as a foundation cow, and no inducement should part her from her home as long as the breeding herd remained there. A bull, on the other hand, should be retained as long as he produces good milk, and as long as he gets the appearance to possess the essential qualities of the foundation cow, and I would use such even to inbreeding rather than risk a violent cross. Success lies in a degree of close breeding, while the commonplace is the result of continual outcrossing.

Occasional good may come from poor quality, but reversion is apt to follow because of prepotency. The habit of displacing bulls every year or two is to be avoided. A reservoir cannot contain pure water if fed by a thousand rivulets, half of them foul. When ancestry is normal the offspring will be normal; with an imperfect knowledge of the material the result must remain uncertain. Those who have thought out their methods have worked out the best results.

It is disagreeable.

The horse breeder who narrowed his purposes to speed achieved most wonderful results; he went for speed and got it. We are after milk and butter, and shall get it when we keep to

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The inquiry now in progress relates not only to the efficacy, in a specified infectious disease, of an antitoxine serum which is developed by the use of the characteristic germ or poison of that disease, (as in the case of diphtheria) but also to the effect of setting the germ of one disease at work against the germ of another, and to the use of an antitoxine serum produced by means of one germ, for the restraint of a disease caused by another germ.

The successful use of the antitoxine of diphtheria has greatly stimulated inquiry concerning the similar treatment of those other infectious diseases the characteristic germs of which have been discovered. It should be understood that leading bacteriologists had been experimenting with the blood serum of immunized animals for some time, when the efficacy of the antitoxine serum was first demonstrated, and that their experiments had been made with respect to several other diseases. The results, however, had not been conclusive. The effect of the diphtheria antitoxine, as ascertained by reports of treatment in several hundred cases, gave fresh interest to these other experiments and has powerfully stimulated bacteriological research. The fruits of this renewed activity may be seen in the next two or three years.

There are promising indications of success in the serum treatment of erysipelas, puerperal septicemia, and certain other diseases due to the presence and activity of germs known as streptococci, which are disease-producing bacteria present in cases of blood poisoning, erysipelas, and some varieties of diphtheria. It may be mentioned that Fehleisen some years ago inoculated cases of lupus and cancer with cultures of the germs of erysipelas, and that a similar use of these germs had recently been made in this city. A committee of the Academy of Medicine is now making an investigation as to the effect of this treatment in cases of cancer.

Several examples of the successful treatment of erysipelas and puerperal septicemia have recently been reported by Roger, in France. The antitoxine serum is obtained from horses which have been inoculated with the poison of streptococci and made proof against it. M. Roger reports that a grave case of puerperal septicemia was cured by the inoculations in a short time, the patient leaving the hospital eight days after the first application of the remedy. As to another case, he reported, on March 30, similar success, remarking that he had been impressed by "the prompt amelioration of the general condition, the sense of comfort experienced a few hours after the injections, and the speediness of the convalescence." He also cured in four days a case of erysipelas, the patient being an infant three weeks old. It is also stated that this antitoxine has been used by Dr. Marmorek with complete success in forty-six cases of erysipelas. While the reports and statistics do not yet afford a sufficient foundation for positive conclusions, the indications seem very encouraging that a powerful foe of one of the most dangerous and malignant of the disease-producing bacteria has been found.

The Microbe in a New Role.

Microbes as a class have been so roundly abused that the discovery of the fact that we can not altogether get along without them induces a certain sense of satisfaction. A Russian professor has been taking great trouble to determine the value of germs in assisting the body to perform its natural functions. He fed animals on food that had been carefully sterilized, and compelled them to breathe germless air. The experiments proved that the presence of microbes is necessary to digestion. The animals soon showed the effect of the deprivation. First, they began to droop, then lost their appetite, and finally weakened and died. It was found that the food simply would not assimilate when the microbes were absent. This series of experiments has been extended to the vegetable world. It is now proved that certain plants can only assimilate the nitrogen which is necessary to their growth through the action of the microbes that live at their roots.

Washing Made Easy.

Take one pound of sal soda, one-half pound of lime, boil in five quarts of water; let settle; pour into a crock or earthen jar; take from this fluid one cupful to each boiler of clothes. Soak clothes over night in cold water (without soap). Wring out; soap dirt spots well, and boil thoroughly. Take out and rub a little with hand, then rinse. The writer has tried this for several months and finds it very easy.

Perhaps He Did.

Cultured Father—A German physiologist has discovered that the red corpuscles of the blood are spherical.

Little Son (interrupting)—Why, pa, did he think they were square?

Afraid of the Police.

Oh my, exclaimed the lady, as she gave the tramp on the street a dime; why can't you, at least, wash your hands and face?

The police won't have it, mum, he replied; they'd run me in for being on the streets in disguise.

Hard to Manage.

An Irish sergeant was drilling an awkward band, and finally lost his patience. Eyes to the front! he cried; and then, in deep disgust he added:

Just step out of the ranks, you set of duffers, and come and see what you look like!

A DIPLOMAT'S OPINION.

SIR GRANT DUFF TALKS FREELY OF BRITISH INTENTIONS.

What Rule Britannia Means—British has Played a Leading Part in Europe—A Cosmopolitan Rather Than a European Power—The National Restlessness of France—The Triple Alliance.

The Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart, is one of the few publications which are able to obtain genuine expressions of opinion from eminent men without resorting to interviews. The paper recently asked Sir G. Duff, ex-Colonial Secretary, to define what the English mean by "Rule Britannia." The answer contained much that does not coincide with the views of the editor. But the Deutsche Revue regards it as an expression of English public opinion in general. Sir Grant says:

"Our definition of 'Rule Britannia' is somewhat similar to the ancient Spartan Nactus, hanc exorta. We use it to remind us that we have a great past, and should take care that present and future be worthy of it. We have played a leading part in Europe, and the Germans can not deny that it has been a beneficial one."

The writer goes on to say that the present generation of Englishmen is convinced that Britain is now rather a cosmopolitan than a European Power, and that Englishmen, therefore, do not take as great an interest in European affairs as formerly. As a matter of fact, Europe is no longer profitable to England.

"What we deplore most (says he) is the influence of certain views on the subject of political economy, which hurt most the countries where they prevail, but are also highly injurious to us. Englishmen have split during the last fifty years into two camps—fools and free traders. During the generation which followed the commercial treaty between France and England in 1860, there was a strong tide in favor of free trade, which Cobden calls the 'Internation' law of the Almighty, but the movement has gone back in most parts of Europe. We deplore this, for naturally we are now forced to look for

More distant markets. This role us of many advantages. We would prefer that our neighbors, as they become more wealthy, would buy more of what we have for sale. We hope that the people of the Continent will mend their ways, but know that it is not good to wait for dead men's shoes, and have turned our attention to more distant markets. "Another thing which we would be glad to alter is the continual restlessness of France, who believed during the Second Empire that she could give the law to Europe, and is now haunted by the thought that she played a bad part during the war of 1870. Were this otherwise, then you could much reduce your military budget and we might spend less on our navy. You are forced to keep up a strong army for reasons which have nothing to do with France, just as we are forced to keep a navy, but to much greater extent than it would be necessary if France kept quiet. But we make bonnie mine a mauvais jeu (put a good face on the matter) and will continue to strengthen our navy until we are not only able to defend the shipping, but also strong enough to take possession of all French coaling stations and strongholds outside of her own coast line, during the first few weeks of a war. We hate to throw away money on useless things, but say with Wellington, 'Hard things, gentlemen, but we will stand it longest.' I will not deny that we see the great disturber of international peace straight upon the rocks of national bankruptcy, apparently, with a light heart. It is quite certain that France, if she continues to heap up debt as she has done since 1870, must come

HOPELESSLY BANKRUPT during the first years of the twentieth century, while we have much decreased our national debt during the last generation.

"You say that England is the dream of an alliance between England, France and Russia. If there are such men, I would go far out of my way to meet one. We regard France with a kind of good-natured curiosity. When her foolish chatter or her jingoism comes to us, we are against us, we feel like the English workman who was regularly beaten by his wife. 'It amuses her and it doesn't hurt me,' he would say to her. Had she taken a stiletto, he would have been alarmed. If she forced us into a maritime war, with regard to Russia my views are opposed to many people in England. I do not believe that there is a question between England and Russia that could not be settled peaceably. The idea of an attack upon India is absurd, and in every thing Russia does, she is a useless waste of money. India is quite able to defend herself, and the Austrian diplomatic Count Hubner knew well what he meant when he said: 'England has only one enemy to fear in India—herself.' We have no ill-feeling against Russia, although we know that she may turn against us as she turned against you twenty-five years ago. But between a want of ill-feeling and a wish for an alliance there is a wide difference. What is to be the reason for such an alliance? Who threatens France or Russia? Who, with the exception of England, has ever dreamed of threatening France?

"It is to be offensive? Who, then, is its object? We do not desire

A SQUARE INCH OF GROUND in the possession of another Power. France, of course, wants Alsace-Lorraine back, but she has lost that in open war, in a struggle not forced upon her, and can not ask for help in regaining the lost province with any greater justice than we if we wanted to retake New England and Virginia.

"The idea of a defensive alliance between Germany, Austria, Italy and England has much in its favor, but there are many difficulties. We could not under the Triple Alliance invariable service in case of war with France and Russia. We could send a large party of our fleet to the assistance of Italy, and another party could render impossible an attack upon the German coast. But what do you offer? Will you regard any attack upon our trade or our colonial possessions as a cause belli? If so, the matter is worth our consideration. But while it is by no means certain that we will join the Triple Alliance, it is absolutely incredible that we will join your enemies."

"But it must be acknowledged that you

are much less friendly disposed toward us than we are toward you. And naturally so. For generations we have been well off, and prosperous people are seldom popular. If Emperor Frederick had reigned, moderate Liberalism of English pattern would have prevailed in Germany, cementing the friendship between two nations which must, in case of war, be on the same side in any case."

The writer denies that England is jealous of Germany's colonial enterprise, and declares that he regards the increase of British obligations with terror. He believes that even Russia would not attack Germany except at the instigation of France.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

The late frosts are said to have seriously damaged corn and wheat in the western states, and hence the strength in prices of these grains.

There is a good deal of Michigan wheat offering to Ontario millers at 86c., duty paid. The quality is said to be inferior to that of Ontario grades.

The world's visible supply of wheat last week decreased nearly a million bushels. There was a heavy decrease in American, while supplies in Britain and abroad increased.

The rates for money on securities are much firmer in Montreal. Tightness is likely to continue until the end of the present month, the year of a number of our banks ending then.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada decreasing rapidly. The stocks are now 59,600,000 bushels as compared with 63,400,000 a year ago, and 72,900,000 bushels two years ago.

No change has yet occurred in condition of the anthracite coal market as the result of last week's action in continuing the old circular prices. Little coal is selling, and it is improbable that any attempt will be made to enforce the new prices this month, except on contracts for forward delivery. Production is still ahead of last year, but the companies will restrict it, as agreed, this month.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, in his recent report says: Regarding the outlook for cheese in the English market, despite the various strikes last year among the great cheese-consuming population of the old country, who were in consequence, not in a position to buy much cheese, and various other unfavorable circumstances, Canadian cheese last year found a market for itself. There was a general revival in factories, etc., this year, the operatives of which consume a large quantity of cheese, and hence indications were that the market would be a great deal stronger. With respect to the export of butter, he thought that by securing, as proposed, special cold storage cars, cold storage at the point of shipment, and cold storage on the ocean steamers, Canadian creamery butter could be landed in England in just as nice condition as though it were but two days old.

With greatly increased demand in the United States, manufacturers of boots and shoes find only more embarrassment, because they do not dare to take orders offered at present prices with leather constantly rising. A meeting of manufacturers at Boston resolved not to lower the quality of products, but to demand the advance in prices made necessary by the cost of materials. In war and kip boots, orders are meagre, with \$3 per case more demanded for kip and \$1 more for split boots than last year. In split and oil grain shoes the orders are now light, with \$1.15 demanded for shoes which sold last year for \$7.00, and makers of brogue have full orders and want no more. Large orders are refused at less than 15 to 30c. advance in women's grain and buff shoes and it is claimed that grain leather makes the shoe cost 22c. more. Manufacturers of women's light shoes are busy, but declining orders, and men's cheap shoes, selling last year at 85c., are said to return no profit at \$1. Shipments of boots were 76,450 cases against 63,450 last year and 65,779 in 1893.

There is little or no change in the business situation at Toronto. The firmness of prices, for leading staples, is the encouraging feature. It tends to increase the demand, which accounts for the better feeling existing. An important feature is the improvement in railway earnings. Those of the Grand Trunk for April and the first half of May are greater than for the same period of last year, and those of the Canadian Pacific for the first week of May show an increase, which is the first in many weeks. Such facts are evidences of the improved state of the internal trade of the country. A further advance in hides has taken place this week. The leather market holds firm in consequence of some cases of advance are noted. In the grocery line the feature is sugar. All leading markets are higher for this staple, and Toronto dealers have raised granulated 2c. to 4c. The dry goods and hardware men seem to be pretty well satisfied with trade, and speak hopefully of the future. The money market rates steady, with call loans ruling in Toronto at 4 1/2 to 5 percent. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 percent. Speculation is fairly active, with a little irregularity in quotations.

What Soldiers Cost.

During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 soldiers, who are withdrawn from productive occupation to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men cost the world's taxpayers nearly \$8,000,000 a day.

A Double Life.

He—Did you know that Jimmie has been living a double life for the past six months? She—No! The horrid wretch. He—Yes; he gave up single life when he got married.

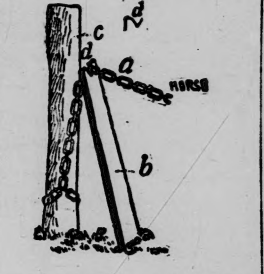
To Keep Curtains in Place.

Light curtains have a vexatious way of flying out of the open window, or across the room. This may be remedied by small weights sewed into the hem.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

For Pulling Posts.

A horse, boy and one man, with the device illustrated herewith, can pull up 250 posts a day. Take a 2-inch oak plank, 6, 10 inches wide and 3 1/2 feet long, and cut a V-shaped notch in one end. Set this lifting plank against the post c, as shown in the illustration. Fasten a log chain, a, to the post near the ground, and pass it up over the end by allowing it to rest in the notch



d at top. Hitch the horse to the chain, let him pull steadily, and the post comes out without difficulty. When the ground is very soft, as we often find it in early spring, the operator will experience considerable inconvenience from having the plank driven deeply into the mud by the great pressure. This can be obviated by placing a stout plank upon the ground in such a position that the lower end of the upright may rest upon it.

Dairy Points.

Keep none but cows that will give at least 6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter a year.

Weed out the poor ones and replenish the herd by raising calves from the best. Send milk to the factory from none but healthy animals.

When a cow shows symptoms of not doing well, she should be separated from the rest of the herd and her milk not used for food.

Colostrum, or the first milk after calving, should not be sent to make either cheese or butter. Not until the fifth day does the milk become normal. Previous to this it contains a high percentage of albumen which is of no use to either the cheese or the buttermaker, but is a decided hindrance.

In the spring and fall, while the cows are in the stable, it should be kept clean. To keep a stable clean, the following are necessary: Two brooms—a stable and a house broom; tight floors; land plaster for the gutter; time for sprinkling around the passages; whitewash for ceilings and walls. Let the men borrow a little whitewash and a brush for an hour from the women this spring, go down to the cow stable, sweep off the cobwebs and dust that have accumulated there ever since the stable was built; whitewash ten square feet, and then if it is thought to be a waste of time and labor, don't do any more this spring, but observe the contrast with the rest of the stable.

A cow stable is a place for a cow to live in, not to exist in. The health of men and women depend, to a large extent, upon the cow; the health of the cow depends largely on her house being properly aired and cleaned; therefore the health of children and men depends in a great measure on how the cow stable is looked after. Aim to keep it as clean and pure as the house. In addition there is need of some handy method of cleaning the stable twice a day when the cows are in all the time, and somebody to make use of the things mentioned.

Do Repairing at Home.

On all well-constructed farms where much machinery is used, farmers spend a great deal of time running to and from the blacksmith shop, writes a practical farmer. There are so many different tools used that something gives out almost every day. Now a great deal of this expense may be saved by having a small shop on the farm. A portable forge can be had for \$15. This will answer every purpose, although it is not advisable to get one too small. Secure a hand anvil weighing about 160 lb., a good hammer, a ten-pound sledge, a steel punch and a good blacksmith's vise, and you are ready for almost any job but horseshoeing. Of course a beginner can not expect to do skilled work at first, but with a little practice, time and money can be saved. My outfit contains several tools in addition to those mentioned above and cost me about \$30. The money is well invested. A farmer should not be without an assortment of good carpenter tools. I say good ones, because I believe the farmer ought to have as good ones as the carpenter. Many a dollar can be saved by their use. If the farmer does not care to do his own repairing, perhaps the boys (if there be any) will be held and to them it will soon become more of a pleasure than a task.

Little Details in Breeding.

The progressive breeder must give close attention to the numerous little things. In early days of western farming, when hogs, cattle and horses derived a good part of their living from the wild grass of the prairie and other forage in the wooded grounds, breeding had but little thought from the proprietor, more than to count the colts, pigs and calves occasionally.

In the case of the pigs and calves, at times, the sire was often an unknown quantity. The mother stock cost but little, the food for all was not expensive, buildings were seldom provided where there was range of the woods for winter shelter, and with so little expense there was chronic indifference in regard to results.

Times have changed, as well as conditions. The farmer now pays taxes on all the meadow and pasture lands. To-day every calf at birth is worth usually \$5 to \$50 and occasionally \$100. Every little pig, too, at birth, is worth \$5 to \$50. The breeder appreciating values stays up till midnight, or even later, to protect these values. He is out in the mud, mud, mud, during the day to give the many attentions demanded by the youngsters if they are to be carried through the critical first times. Dry sleeping places and clean, fresh bedding are provided. The young are kept in the dry and on cloudy and rainy days, and are not allowed to go out in the dewy grass. Great care is exercised

to provide food suitable for the dams that are suckling, and to note the demands for preventive and corrective tonics.

With older stock, too, thought is required to supply economical food. To get the necessary complement of a food such as straw or corn blades is desirable and pays well for the thought rightly expended. Fat and oil-meal are wonderful agents in the hands of skillful, observing feeders. They can be so used as to reduce cost of growth from one-fourth to half. If oats prove too expensive there are some fair substitutes. Thinkers will guard fencing, sheds, approaches to shed and barn doors, also, against drafts. Pure water, air and sunshine, too, always claim the attention of the successful breeder.

Wealth of the United States.

An American census report recently issued shows that, if the wealth of the United States could be realized and equally divided there would be a sum of \$200 for each inhabitant, while the wealth of the United Kingdom would yield about \$350 per inhabitant says the London Times. The actual valuation of all real and personal property in the United States is \$65,037,000,000, or \$13,000,000,000 sterling. The total has multiplied ninefold in forty years. Consequently the enormous additions to population resulting from immigration have had no injurious effect upon the wealth of the country. Indeed the increase in the wealth is at a faster rate than the addition to the population. Thus, in 1850, the wealth was equal to only \$60 per inhabitant, and it has since been steadily growing, for at the end of the succeeding decade, the portion of each inhabitant has been \$103, \$156, \$174, and \$208. Of the total wealth of the United States \$39,544,000,000, or 60.8 per cent, is real estate, of which, again, all but \$3,833,000,000 is assessed. Next to real estate, railroads account for most of the wealth, \$1,612,000,000 sterling, or about 12 per cent of the total wealth, being attributed to means of transportation, and this is fairly well distributed throughout the States. It appears that machinery and mill equipments come after railroads, with a total value of \$610,000,000 sterling or 4.6 per cent. This is confined largely to the Atlantic States, and to those bordering on the great lakes. The value of agricultural stock, etc., is given at \$540,000,000 sterling, or 4.1 per cent. Mining is credited with \$280,000,000 sterling, or about 2 per cent.

Fern-Leaf Lace.

Do not use too fine needles, and use No. 30 crochet thread, or No. 20 spool thread for a trimming that will wear well. 35 st. First row—K 3, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 3, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 1 o, twice, n, k 1. Second row—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2 tog, p 15, p 2 tog, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 2. Third row—K 3, o, n, o, n, n, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 4, n, o, n, o, n, o, twice, n, k 6. Fourth row—K 2, o, twice, n, o, twice, n, k 2, p 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2 tog, p 15, p 2 tog, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 2. Fifth row—K 3, o, n, o, n, n, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 3, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, twice, n, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2.

Sixth row—K 11, p 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2 tog, p 15, p 2 tog, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 2. Seventh row—K 3, o, n, o, n, n, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 7, o, k 1, o, k 2, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, twice, n, k 1 o, twice, n, o, twice, n, k 1. Eighth row—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2 tog, p 15, p 2 tog, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 2. Ninth row—K 3, o, n, o, n, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 9, o, k 1, o, k 1, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, twice, n, k 15. Tenth row—Slip and bind 12 st; k 4, p 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2 tog, p 15, p 2 tog, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 2. Repeat from first row for length required. The insertion is made like the lace, omitting the scallop.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

Between Father and Son. The Marquis of Queensberry and His Son Have a Fight in Public. A despatch from London says:—The Marquis of Queensberry and his younger son, Lord Alfred Douglas, had an exciting quarrel in Piccadilly on Tuesday afternoon. They were both arrested, charged with a breach of the peace, and were released on bail. Lord Alfred Douglas received a severe chastisement from his father, while the latter showed traces of the scrimmage in the high hat being somewhat battered. The crowd outside the police station loudly cheered the Marquis as he emerged from the building after having been released on bail. Lord Douglas banged his father's head with an umbrella during the fight and loudly asked whether the Marquis of Queensberry intended to cease writing objectionable letters to Lord Douglas' wife. The police arriving upon the scene, Lord Douglas excitedly repeated this accusation to the police, who he said was persisted in since he had gone on the ball boat of Oscar Wilde. The Marquis of Queensberry retorted:—"That's my son. I'll fight him anywhere in the three kingdoms for £10,000." The police at first allowed the disputants to go, but the struggle was renewed in another part of Piccadilly, and they were arrested. It is rumored that Lord Alfred Douglas has gone abroad.

In Equine Circles.

Dandy Youth—What the mischief did you hire me a blind horse for? Livery Man (guileless)—Didn't you tell me you wanted something out of eight legs, and are not allowed to go out in the dewy grass. Great care is exercised

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND.

The State Supplies Nothing but Rifle and Bayonet—Poor Men Can't Be Officers—The Easter Encampment and March.

Every volunteer regiment in Great Britain is attached to some division of the regular army. Thus, the Artists' Corps (the Twentieth Middlesex Volunteers) belongs to the Scottish Guards. The Artists' Corps is made up of painters, sculptors, illustrators, newspaper men, architects, musicians, actors, and a few other professional men. Lieut.-Col. Edie, the commander, is an F. S. A., and wears the Volunteer Decoration to indicate twenty years' service in the volunteers. The honorary Colonel is Sir Frederick Lightham, President of the Royal Academy; and among those that are or have been members are Sir John Millais, Holman Hunt, Stacy Marks, Perugini, and Paul Princeps. The corps acts as a guard of honor at the Royal Academy banquet. To get in one must be nominated by two artists; and to become a commissioned officer one must have served in the ranks. This last is not true of all volunteer regiments, for many are made up, in large part, of mechanics, and no really poor man can meet the expenses of a volunteer officer. The chances of a large vote of the regiment at the company is unknown. The expenses of a volunteer officer in the first year from the date of the commission are at least \$75, and they may considerably exceed \$100. This is to cover uniforms, of which the volunteer officer has four.

SWORD AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The expenses of a volunteer private are kept down pretty low in all but such regiments as the Artists', that is in regiments made up chiefly of men with small incomes. Each man pays \$2 a year, theoretically for his uniform, while the Government pays to marksmen according to their skill \$2, \$1, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings a year. Of course, the marksmen must also be proficient in drill. There is a curious allowance of one shilling a year for every man having an overcoat. This came about because the overcoat was so unpopular garment that many men neglected to provide themselves with one, as each had to pay for it himself. Those that bought overcoats complained of the expense, so the absurdly inadequate allowance of one shilling a year was made to keep them in good humor. In the case of a corps like the Artists' all allowances from the Government and all payments by the volunteer go to the corps for general purposes, so that, all told, the pleasure of being a soldier costs the private about \$10 a year. The cost of other corps all a man contributes, as well as all paid by the Government, goes to providing the needs of the individual volunteers. Everything in the way of accoutrements, save the rifle and bayonet, belongs to the soldier. The volunteer may leave the country without first delivering up his rifle at headquarters. Some of the volunteer organizations have no headquarters of their own, as the Government makes no appropriation for volunteer mortars. The Artists' Corps, for example, and costly armor, the result of a picture show and raffish. Many of the Royal Academicians and of the illustrators contributed to the exhibition and the pictures were disposed of by lottery, with tickets at a guinea and half a guinea. A great many thousands pounds came in the raffish.

A volunteer is not compelled to attend the annual encampment, save that he is required to take part in a certain number of drills in a year, and to do this his presence for at least one day at the encampment is necessary. The encampment takes place the week before Easter, and the regular thing hitherto has been for the south of England organizations to march to Dover,

RESERVE THE CITY.

go to church on Easter Sunday, and then march home. The thing is not altogether a lark, because the War Office gives orders that the volunteers shall be dealt with even more strictly than the regulars. The Artists' Corps used to leave London on Monday morning and march in skirmishing order to a point near Woking. There were various evolutions on the way and a man was kept stirring. There is usually a forced march of some kind, and the men are made to carry on their backs everything save the tents. They camp in tents for three days near Woking, trilling all day, and seldom or never getting permission to leave camp. After this the men usually march from Woking to Dover, going on a train by a different route, and reaching the downs before the city by Friday night. Next day comes the sham battle and assault upon the city defended by a garrison and the ships in the harbor. Saturday night the city is duly captured and the volunteers go into barracks with the regulars. The social features of the encampment is the smoking concert of that Saturday night given by the volunteers to the privates and non-commissioned officers of the regulars. Everybody comes save the upper officers of the volunteers, and the colonel of the regulars usually looks in. All drinks are free to the regulars and the volunteers act as waiters. There is no formal subscription for this entertainment, but each one of the volunteers chips in for the chosen, throwing his money upon the tray as he waits pass. The affair usually lasts until well into the morning, and the volunteers are glad to hire some of their guests to put them in order for the Sunday dress parade preparatory to attending service, for every volunteer organization must go to church in uniform at least once a year, and Easter Sunday at Dover is usually the day chosen for that act of compulsory devotion. Next day the home ward march begins, but it is as a rule a tame affair, for the most direct route is taken, and, as many men cannot stay through the encampment, the organizations are greatly reduced. The volunteers are greatly enraged this year at not having had the march to Dover. They merely marched to Windsor for a review.

In some of the volunteer organizations any man who chooses at a concert or a picture show a certificate that he has done six months' drilling with the Life Guards. Here again, however, only a man of some means can get in, for it costs something in time and money to get the drilling, besides the expense of which an officer or a gentleman is subjected. Promotion is ordinarily by competitive examination. The militia is regularly under pay, and every militiaman must spend six months in camp during the first year. The militiamen are largely old soldiers or mere boys. Robt. that stupid fellows use the militia to get commissions in the regular army. One may obtain by influence a commission in the militia, and after three years' service the militia officer by taking an uncommonly easy examination stands a chance of being commissioned as an officer of the regulars.

SEASONABLE.

Disinfectants,

Chloride of Lime,
Copperas,
Crude Carbolic Acid,
Phenyl.

• LIME JUICE. •

Adam's Root Beer. Absolutely non-alcoholic; a delicious summer drink.

Flavoring Extracts, Syrups, &c., manufactured fresh on the premises.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

T. W. Robinson's \$1.00 window for bargains.

Miss Manley, of Parkbeg, is visiting friends in Moose Jaw.

120 corsets for 50 cents a pair at T. W. Robinson's.

Mr. John Naismith, of Eye Brow Lake, is in town on a business trip.

Miss Mary Winn has charge of Miss Clark's business during her absence at the Winnipeg Fair.

Mr. J. A. Calder, School Inspector of Alberta, spent Saturday in town with his old friends.

A communication from Mr. Walter Bole states that he will leave Ontario about the first of the coming week.

On Sunday next the Rev. A. S. Kettle will celebrate Holy Communion at 8 and 11 o'clock. Matins will be said at 9:30.

Mrs. Amos Hicks and family left for Port Huron, Mich., Monday evening on No. 2. She will spend the summer with her parents.

Mrs. John Furniss went to Winnipeg this week to be in attendance on her husband who had the sight of his eyes accidentally injured a short time ago.

Mrs. J. G. Chalmers left Sunday night for Rapid City. She went by train as far as Brandon and thence across country by rig to the home of her sister where she will visit.

Mr. Russell Wilson has just returned from Saskatoon and Dundurn after a short business trip. Along with his father and brother he has cattle at Dundurn and he reports them in fine condition.

Rev. Mr. Hodnett, will conduct the services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, 21st inst. The subject at 11 a.m. will be "The Human Ministry of Salvation," and at 7 p.m. "The Value of Christian Life to the World."

The C.P.R. garden or park is at present one of the most attractive spots in town. The weather lately seems to have been furnished to order and the flowers, trees and shrubs seem to vie with each other for supremacy in appearance.

A mishap occurred at Milestone, on the Soo line, early this morning which resulted in the ditching of four box cars. A wrecking train was despatched to the scene about 8 a.m. and it is expected that the road will be cleared before causing any serious delay.

Dr. W. Harvey Smith, Oculist of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be in Moose Jaw on the 29th and 30th of this month for the purpose of testing the sight and hearing of the Company's employees at this point, and may be consulted in regard to diseases of the eye, ear and throat by persons desiring so to do.—Adv't.

Mr. Geo. Hysop has just returned from a short visit to Lanark, Ont. During his stay he visited Kingston and Toronto and also took a trip up the St. Lawrence as far as the bay of Quinte. Around Lanark and Ottawa districts he reports the crops fairly good but other parts are very dry. Mr. Hysop enjoyed his trip but has no particular desire to live in Ontario. The North-West with the promise of an abundant crop is plenty good enough for him.

The English, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Moose Jaw and district will participate in a union excursion to the Territorial Fair, at Regina, on Friday, Aug. 2nd. Arrangements have been made with the C.P.R. for a special train to leave Moose Jaw Friday morning and return the same evening. The following low rates for the round trip have been obtained: adults, 75 cents; children between five and twelve years, 40 cents; under five years free. Further information will be given later.

Men's \$5.00 tan hats for \$3.00 at T. W. Robinson's.

Mr. T. C. Johnstone, barrister, of Regina, is in town on legal business.

Mr. Wm. Bailey spent a few days in Regina this week with his parents. See the 50 cent window at T. W. Robinson's.

Engineer Derrick Moor spent a week in Winnipeg returning Wednesday morning.

Dr. Size, dentist, will be in Moose Jaw, on Wednesday, July 24th only, this month.—Adv't.

Mr. H. V. Fleming, mail clerk, now running on the Morris branch, was in Moose Jaw the past week.

Mr. Chas. Thompson, machinist in the C.P.R. round house at this place, met with a painful accident to his thumb while working on Tuesday.

Post Master Gass took advantage of the 12th of July holiday and made a complete change in the post office. The arrangement now gives more room inside besides giving a more business-like appearance to the office.

Mr. Wm. McDonald's team took a race with a piece of paper that was lodged between them by the wind. Beyond some damage to Mr. T. W. Robinson's picket fence which happened to lie in the course the horses were none the worse.

Lew Johnston's Colored Minstrels came in from the west Thursday afternoon. The band took a march around town immediately after arrival and livened things considerably. The entertainment in the evening was fairly well patronized.

A garden party, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church, will be held at the house of Wm. Grayson on Friday the 26th inst. Refreshments will be served. Also music and games will be provided. All are cordially invited.

The returns for the Moose Jaw Creamery have been forwarded by Mr. Marker, but owing to the transfer of money to the different departments which occurs about this time of year the cheques have not as yet been forwarded. We are informed that the delay will not be more than a few days.

Mr. Jas. Ostrander has just returned from a trading expedition which took him as far east as Whitewood and north to the Hungarian Colony. He succeeded in disposing of all his horses and rigs, besides returning in a brand new rig himself. He reports the crop prospects as far east as he went as very good.

Moose Jaw will be numerously represented at the Winnipeg Fair, the following persons having left during the past week:—Mr. J. E. Kerr, Miss May McDougall, Mrs. Geo. Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, Mr. H. Ferguson, Walter Simington, Mrs. Holt, Miss Alice McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Neeland, Charles Thompson, P. H. Dorland, and Miss Clarke.

No. 1 met with an accident about five miles west of here Wednesday morning which caused considerable delay. A motion pin on the engine broke, but Engineer Burpee was equal to the occasion and by unearthing one side managed to land his charge in Parkbeg, where they were over taken by engine 98 which was coupled on and took the train through to Swift Current.

Messrs. Kingden & Co., of Selkirk, have arranged to ship ten cars of Moose Jaw clay to their factory for manufacturing purposes. A number of teams have been engaged to haul it in and the first car was loaded Thursday. We expect to hear a good account of this clay and wish the manufacturers every success in their venture. Thus the many resources of the Moose Jaw District are being gradually developed.

On Sunday last the Rev. T. Ferrier preached his first sermon in the Methodist church here and made a very favorable impression on his congregation. He has good presence and is a fluent speaker. We hope the good impression made will be permanent and trust his labors for the master will be crowned with abundant success. The North-West offers a wide field for labor and Methodism has made rapid strides during the past ten years, keeping abreast of the times and the need of the work.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

WE ARE STILL IN IT.....

Our regular stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, Salt, Hardware, Kalsomine, Paints, Oils, Barbed Wire are full and complete and prices to suit the times.

We are also handling all Dairy Requisites, Cream Delivery Cans, Milk Delivery Cans, Creamers, Separator Oils, &c., &c., &c.

Local Agents for Alexandria : Separators.

You can do better with us both in PRICES and TERMS than elsewhere in the whole DOMINION.

Still have limited quantities of Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley and Potatoes for sale.

We take in Exchange for Goods Anything you have to Dispose of.

Assiniboia Takes a Banner.

At the monster Christian Endeavor Convention at Boston last week, the Friday morning service was made interesting by the presentation of the greatest absolute gain in the number of societies, and the other for the greatest proportionate gain. The latter was won by the union of Assiniboia, N.W.T., Dominion of Canada. Rev. Dr. Andrews received the banner for the union. The greatest total gain was made by Pennsylvania.

The Three Buttons.

Lively interest is manifested in the Friday evening competitions at the pigeon traps, participated in by members of the Moose Jaw Gun Club. The three buttons have been up now three weeks, and the ownership has changed at every "shoot." Last Friday evening Mr. Milestone won the gold button with a score of 15; Mr. Crosbie took the silver; and "Dad" Smith and Mr. Waddell had an exciting race for the bronze, their scores being tied. Smith broke the tie and took the button amid cheers. The button record to date is as follows:—

First week—Gold, Mr. Crosbie, silver, Mr. Meller, bronze, Mr. Hubbell.

Second week—Gold, F. A. Meller; silver, Mr. Waddell, bronze, Mr. Crosbie.

Third week—Gold, Mr. Milestone, silver, Mr. Crosbie, bronze, Mr. Smith.

The Misses Webling.

The Weblings were received Wednesday evening by a crowded house, the town hall being filled in every corner. The entertainment was under the auspices of the local lodge R. T. of T. and the finances of that institution should be materially aided by the performance. Select Councillor W. J. Nelson introduced the company and thanked the large audience for their attendance. The first Act "Helen and Modus" was a capital illustration of woman's cupidity and man's stupidity in love affairs. In this play Lucy sustained her part very well. "Roses! Roses! Or the dance of the summer flowers" was encored, as was also a song by Lucy, entitled, "May I have the Pleasure?" Miss Kenrick, pianist for the sisters, also played a couple of pieces.

Baring a slight delay in opening and some little mix in the management of the reserve seats the entertainment passed off very well.

SPORTS FOR THE FAIR.

Good Prizes Will Be Given For Baseball and Other Special Events.

The following communication has been received from J. K. Strachan for publication: The management of the North-West Territorial exhibition will give a challenge cup for competition between Territorial football teams, the members of teams to be admitted free to the grounds during evenings that the competition is taking place. There will also be a competition for prize medals, to be presented to each member of the winning team. An entry fee of \$5.00 to be paid by each team competing. Entries must be sent in by Monday the 29th instant, addressed to Mr. Alex. McDonald, Regina.

In addition to the speed contest already advertised, there will be a "free for all," or open trot, mile heats, three in five, purse \$150, \$75 to first and \$25 to second. Also a running mile dash, weight for age, maidens at time of starting allowed ten pounds. Purse \$125, \$75 to first and \$25 to second.

There will also be a baseball tournament on the 29th inst. Entries to close July 26th. The rules as adopted by the National League and the American Association to govern the game will be followed. The draw will be made by the committee on the 29th. Play to commence on Wednesday, July 31st, at 9:30 a.m., and each morning at the same time until the final. Entry fee, \$2 for each club entering. All teams desiring to compete will please notify Mr. Hamilton Lang, Moose Jaw, as soon as possible so that arrangements may be made.

Entries in Classes 76 and 77, field roots and garden vegetables, and Classes 82 and 83, plants and flowers, will be received to 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 29th instant.

It has been decided to extend the time for receiving entries for the Territorial Exhibition until the 25th inst., after which positively no entries will be received.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

The Grounds and Buildings Will Soon be Completed. The Show of Live Stock Will be Immense.

The work on the Territorial Exhibition grounds is fast approaching completion. Mr. Williams, the contractor, is pushing the erection of the buildings most energetically. The grand stand and platform for performers were finished on Saturday. The fencing, with the exception of a small portion at the west end, is done, as are also both the inside and outside fences of the speeding track. Long rows of stables are rapidly going up, large additions to which have had to be made in consequence of the number of live stock entries being considerably greater than was anticipated, in fact the show in this line will be the finest ever seen west of Toronto. Good progress is also being made with the grading and levelling of the grounds. The centre of the race course is being put into admirable order for the polo, lacrosse cricket and other games. A number of horses have already arrived to take part in the speeding contests at Exhibition Park, as well as at the meeting of the Regina Turf Club and are daily getting their work on the new half mile track, upon the excellence of which the highest eulogiums have been passed by the horsemen. Dr. McEcheam, of the Walrond Ranch, intends exhibiting two car loads of heavy draft and general purpose horses, brood mares and fillies, with several stallions. The Indian boys of the Regina Industrial School, who are themselves erecting the building for their exhibit, are getting on rapidly with their work. This will in fact be an Industrial School on a small scale, in which can be seen the various classes pursuing their daily avocations, such as sewing, knitting, writing, mathematics, modelling, &c. The boys' learning trades will be at their work, harnessmaking, shoemaking, carpentering, printing, etc. The Indians of other agencies will exhibit grains, roots, bread, butter, home made furniture, and articles of blacksmith and carpenter work. This display will be one of the most interesting at the Exhibition, showing as it will, the progress made by our Indians in civilization within the last ten years. In addition to the speeding contests already published in Exhibition prize list, there will be a free for all trot, mile heats, 3 in 5, purse \$150.00; 75 per cent to the 1st horse, 25 per cent to the 2nd; also a running mile dash, weight for age, maidens at time of starting allowed ten pounds. Purse \$125.00; 75 per cent to 1st, 25 per cent to 2nd. The C.P.R., with their usual praiseworthy enterprise, are putting in a switch and platform on North Railway street at the Exhibition grounds in order to give every facility for the unloading of live stock and other exhibits for the Fair. The most gratifying reports are coming in daily from all quarters as to the number of visitors that may be expected, not only as sight seers, but also many intending to take part in the various sports, such as polo, lacrosse, cricket, trap shooting and other tournaments, while the race meeting of the Regina Turf Club promises to be the greatest event of the kind ever held in the North West. We may now safely predict that the Territorial Exhibition will be a far greater success than even the most sanguine to the result ever anticipated. Intending visitors need be under no apprehension of being unable to obtain accommodation. A regular canvass town will be erected under the auspices of the management, adjacent to the Exhibition grounds, where in addition to sleeping accommodations, everything necessary for the comfort of several thousand guests will be supplied. Tents will be erected for the exclusive use of ladies, in the fitting up of which every consideration will be paid to their comfort. The hotels in town are also making every possible preparation for the expected influx of visitors, notably Messrs. T. K.

Grigg & Co., of the Windsor, who, besides all the extra accommodation they can make in their own house, have rented a number of rooms and a building, and also intend putting up a large tent close to their hotel, all of which will be fitted up for the use of their guests.

Royal Templars.

The regular weekly meeting of this progressive and active council was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening last, the Select Councillor in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and much general business was transacted with all the order and decorum of the House of Commons.

The recording secretary, financial secretary and treasurer presented their semi-annual reports. They showed the council to be in a flourishing condition financially and numerically. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Evan Wilson, J. C. A. Potvin and Miss Mary Winn, who respectively occupied for the past term the above offices.

Two applicants were elected to membership.

The meeting closed with the following short but well rendered programme: Organ solo, "The Maiden's Prayer" march, Miss Nellie Morrison; recitation, Warren McBride; reading, "Our Folks," W. J. Nelson; Organ solo, "The Woodland Echoes" valse Miss Annie McBride.

WANTED

Young Women and Men

older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$50.00 per month and upwards according to ability. Rev. T. S. Linscott, Bradford, Can.

FOR SALE

I have a number of good working oxen, also some prime milch cows that I will dispose of at right prices. Give me a call before purchasing. JAS. OSTRANDER.

GIRL WANTED.

Board and lodging will be given to a girl attending school in return for assistance in looking after a baby in her spare time. Apply to MRS. WATSON, the Vicarage, Moose Jaw.

WARNING.

Warning is hereby given to all parties that trespassers on South half of Sec. 2, Tp. 19, Range 25, will be prosecuted according to law. JAMES E. MCCOY. Buffalo Lake, July 9th, 1895. 3-3.

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded C on left hip and T on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

STRAYED.

From Moose Jaw, about end of May last, one roan colored yearling heifer, black stripes on back. Suitable reward may be offered for information that will lead to recovery of same, by application at HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH'S bank, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE OF SALE.

There will be offered for sale on Saturday, 27th July, at 2 p.m., at G. M. Annable's stable, Moose Jaw, one bay mare, general purpose, under provisions of Ordinance respecting Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables. Terms Cash. G. M. ANNABLE. 3-4

STRAYED.

Strayed into my herd on or about June 12th, one red heifer, with white on belly and little white on head, legs and tail, about one year old. Owner may have same by proving property and taking same away. A. H. POWELL, Caron.

NOTICE.

Impounded July 1st, on Sec. 16, Tp. 17, Rg. 23, west 2nd Mer., one sorrel horse pony with four white legs up to knee, large white stripe on face, branded on right shoulder resembling N. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper, Caron P.O., Assa.

NOTICE.

I will trade for horses, cattle or sheep my stock, business and property. Stock consisting of stoves, silverware, glass, piano, organ, furniture, dishes, granite ware, brushes, paints, oils, hardware, tinware, etc. W. R. CAMPBELL.

WANTED.

Wanted applications for the position of Principal of the Moose Jaw High School and also for teacher of the Intermediate Department. Applicants to state age, salary required, qualifications and forward testimonials. Applications to be received not later than 28th instant. Address SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

R-I-P-A-N-S.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Fruit! Fruit!

House-keepers, hold your orders as I have made arrangements with one of the largest fruit growers in B.C. to supply me with all kinds of fruit for preserving and other purposes. I buy and pay cash to the growers and save commission men's profit, and I mean to and will sell cheaper than any one in town.

THOS. HEALEY.

CASH BARGAIN SALE

Now Going on in

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We find that our stock of high class clothing is yet very large and it must be lowered. Our big cut in prices will make it cash. We want and clothing you need, and now is the time to get your choice out of 350 men's suits, 100 boys' suits, 100 children's suits, 250 pair odd pants, 50 odd vests to clear out at prices that will meet with every cash buyer.

M. J. MacLEOD.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON, General Blacksmith, HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

SHE HAS BACKACHE
Feels sore aches
with muscular pain, and
has just put on that
Bannister of Backaches
the 322 MENTHOL PLASTER
J. MacLellan, Point St. Chene, writes: Nothing better for Lame Back and Lambs than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster.
A. E. MacLellan writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing my Back and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity. The each in air-tight tin box."

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street. Moose Jaw

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

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H. W. Carter, COR. MAIN & RIVER STS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HARNESS DRESSINGS AND OILS, AXLE OILS, AXLE GREASE THE BEST IN TOWN 3 BOXES FOR 25CTS.

GIVE US A CALL

R. E. DORAN.